Cambria Freeman.

A. McPIKE, Editor and Publisher.

"HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE, AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE."

Terms, $2 per year, in advance.

VOLUME XI. EBENSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, JULY 6, 1877. NUMBER 24.

THE SUN
—FOR THE—
AGAINST NATIONAL FRAUD

President who was not elected by the people inaugurated at Washington ... processes of fraud, we call upon honest men of all parties to rally together in a determined and persistent effort for the correction of the great wrong and for the punishment of the guilty, to be enforced through the ballot-box.

Outrage upon the right of self-government ... Republican party and its present responsible ... but the people will take office through such means ... fully exercising the power of ... upon such authority, are ... guilty than they who conceived ... this unparalleled political swindle.

President President and his advisers ... to forsake the ancient ways ... party, and having invited a ... former Rebel to occupy one ... important offices in the Cabinet, ... the honest public sentiment ... South by the bestowal of offices ... vicious system of Government ... abuses and frauds, hoping thus ... corruption the work begun in ... same time, with hypocritical ... reforming the civil service, they ... party of Northern theorists, to the ... great crime in which this Administration ... stands may be overlooked and ... complex scheme, as against the ... with whom it originated, we call ... to commence immediately a ... and pertinacious, ... that from beginning to the ... SUN shall never be found laggard or ... the holy crusade; and we invite ... from every quarter to join in the ... of friends and readers—a body of ... souls—the same number as ... white citizens who, in November ... for Samuel J. Tilden for President ... say that we shall continue ... the past, to contend for honest ... economy, and justice in ... and that we shall still endeavor ... with our colulmns ... and trustworthy ac... events and news from every ... while from Washington ... reports will continue to be full, ... fearless.

The daily SUN is 55 cents a month, ... post-paid; or, with the Sunday ... edition, eight pages, ... post paid.

WEEKLY SUN, eight pages, is $1 a ... and every person who sends ... subscribers from any one place ... to one copy for himself with...

THE SUN, New York City.

Great Reduction
IN TEETH!
FULL SET FOR $6.00
—AT—
Dr. Quincy A. Scott's,
378 PENN AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

The Centennial Medal and Diploma over ... foreign competitors has given Dr. ... a world wide celebrity, and the pub... will be pleased when they get it that they ... the best.

WILL PAY EVERYBODY TO VISIT PITTSBURGH TO HAVE DR. QUINCY A. SCOTT EXTRACT THEIR TEETH WITHOUT PAIN BY HIS ABSOLUTELY SAFE ANESTHETIC, WHICH IS THE ONLY ONE IN EXISTENCE.

Can be taken with entire confidence by old and young, and people in every condition of health.

BEWARE OF THE OTHER DEATH FROM LAUGHING GAS.

Dr. C. Harrison, a surgeon of 50 years ... in London, England, lately died from ... of Laughing Gas. He was in perfect ... when the anesthetic very rapidly ... fatal inhalations too many.

NEXT DOOR to the POST-OFFICE.

Cooking Stoves,
Heating Stoves.
COPPER & SHEET-IRON WARE

Having taken possession of the new ... buildings on High ... the Bank and nearly ... House, the subscriber is ... to manufacture all ... COPPER and SHEET-IRON ... of which will be furnished to ... lowest living prices. ... proposes to keep a full ... assortment of

Parlor and Heating Stoves

... most approved designs.

... and ROOFING made to order ... manufacture and ma... promptly attended to. ... will be done right and ... PAYES and WARE sold ... upon as to quality and ... in price. A continuance ... patronage is respectfully solici... will be wanting to render en... to all.

VALLIE LUTRINGER.

WOOL! WOOL!
BOUGHT
OR MADE UP TO ORDER
AT THE
EBENSBURG WOOLEN COMPANY

... prepared to manufacture to order ... quantities of its own make for WOOL, ... at the highest market price, ... quantity of which wagons will soon ... from all sections of the county. The ... given by us is too well known ... to need mention, and as we are now run... by steam power, there will be ... manufacture of wool sent or bro't ... us. Carding, Fulling and Dyeing ... done in a workmanlike manner ... reasonable rates.

May 11, 1877.-tf.

MAHAL'S MARBLE WORKS
Franklin Street, Johnstown.

MANUFACTURES and keeps constantly on hand HEAD and TOMB-STONES, COUNTER and CABINET TOPS, MANTELS, &c., manufactured from the very best Italian and American Marbles. Entire satisfaction guaranteed in price, design and workmanship. ... respectfully solicited ... filled at the very low... Try me.

JOHN PARKE.

Johnstown, Pa., May 18, 1876.-tf.

... B. T. O'FRIEL.

O'FRIEL & KINSON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
ITALIAN AND DOMESTIC MARBLE!
Loretto, Pa.

... executed promptly and satisfactorily, ... at the cheapest. (4-12-tf.)

JAMES J. OATMAN, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Ebensburg, Pa., ... and residence in new building on High ... four west of Blair House.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of *Vend. Expon.* and *Al. Vend. Expon.*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the hotel of Conrad Raab, in Johnstown,

On Saturday, July 7th, 1877,

at **1 o'clock, P. M.**, the following real estate to wit:

ALL the right, title and interest of Alexander D. Coughnour, of, in and to a lot of ground situate in East Conemaugh borough, Cambria county, Pa., fronted on the south by Railroad street, and having lot of Jacob Frohnheiser and West street on the north, and an alley on the east, having thereon erected a two story house and stable, now in the occupancy of Alex. D. Coughnour. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Dr. C. Emerson.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of Frank McCullough, of, in and to a lot of ground situate in the Third ward, Johnstown borough, Cambria county, Pa., fronting on Broad street, adjoining lot of Bart. Kearney on the east and lot of Chas. Cartwright on the west, and running back to Pearl street, having thereon erected two two story frame houses, now in the occupancy of Frank McCullough. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Jacob Trefts, for use of M. W. Keim & Co.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of John Fees, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situate in Richland township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lands of Daniel Weaver, George Conrad, and others, containing 15 acres, more or less, having thereon erected a one-and-a-half story frame house and a one story house and stable, now in the occupancy of John Fees. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of M. W. Keim & Co.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of John Hubner, of, in and to a lot of ground situate in the Fourth ward, Johnstown borough, Cambria county, Pa., fronting on Pine street, adjoining lot of Jacob Horner, jr., on the north and lands of heirs of Jacob Horner, sr., deceased, on the south running back 120 feet to an alley, having thereon erected a two story plank house, now in the occupancy of John Hubner. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Andrew Gick.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid when the property is knocked down, and the remaining two-thirds on confirmation of the deed.

JOHN RYAN, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, June 16, 1877.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of *Fieri Facias* and *Venditioni Exponas*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county and to me directed, there will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House in Ebensburg,

On Tuesday, July 10th, 1877,

at **1 o'clock, P. M.**, the following real estate, to wit:

ALL the right, title and interest of Peter Woodley, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situate in Chest township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lands of Margaret Asheraft, Peter Byrnes, and others, containing 84 acres, more or less, about 25 acres of which are cleared, having thereon erected a two story log house and a log barn, now in the occupancy of Peter Woodley. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Wm. McNulty, for use of John Alberter, now for use of Joseph Alberter.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of Lenny Becher, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situate in Gallitzin township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lands of Agnes Burk, Henry Sanker, and others, containing 50 acres, more or less, about 25 acres of which are cleared, having thereon erected a two story plank house and a log barn, now in the occupancy of Martin Seymour. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Charles Miller.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid when the property is knocked down, and the remaining two-thirds upon confirmation of the Deed.

JOHN RYAN, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, June 16, 1877.

THIS WAY
FOR
Drugs, Medicines, Toilet Articles, &c.

IN addition to a full line of Drugs, Medicines, &c., the undersigned keep on hand a large, varied and elegant assortment of

Perfumery, Toilet and Washing Soaps,

Pure Flavoring Extracts, Essences of all kind, pure Spices, Blank Books, Pocket and Pass Books, Stationery, Writing Fluid, Black and Red Inks, Pens, Pencils and Pen Holders, Bibles, Prayer Books, Hymn Books, &c., &c., together with a

FINE STOCK OF JEWELRY,

Tooth, Hair, Shoe, Scrub and Dusting Brushes, Combs of all kind, Tobacco, Cigars, Pipes, Glassware, Lamps, Lamp Chimneys, and hundreds of other articles needless to mention—all of which will be sold at the

Very Lowest Prices for Cash.
LEMMON & MURRAY.

Ebensburg, June 8, 1877.

CRAWFORD HOUSE.
EBENSBURG, PA.

Having once more taken possession of the well known Crawford House in Ebensburg, which he has refitted and refurnished in good style, and intends hereafter to conduct on strict temperance principles, the subscriber earnestly solicits the patronage of those who may visit the county seat either on business or pleasure, all whom he pledges himself to entertain in the best possible manner and at the lowest possible price. Excellent accommodations will be furnished to summer boarders, who will find the "Crawford" a pleasant and economical place at which to spend the heated term.

ISAAC CRAWFORD.

Ebensburg, April 27, 1877.

FARM FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers for sale at a great bargain his fine Farm in Carroll township, formerly known as the property of Stephen Buck, dec'd, containing **141 Acres** and allowance, about **100** Acres of which are cleared, under fence, and in a reasonable state of cultivation, with plenty of pure water in nearly every field. The improvements consist of a Frame House 32x36 a Frame Bank Barn 32x72 a Wood Shed, and other outbuildings. The property will be sold altogether or in parts, as purchasers may desire. FRANCIS A. BUCK.

Carroll Twp., June 1, 1877.-2m.*

BLOOD.
Lindsey's Blood Searcher is the greatest Blood remedy of the age. Erysipelas, Tetter, Scrofula, Ulcers, Boils, Pimples and all blood diseases yield to its wonderful powers. Don't fail to use it. Pure Blood is the guarantee of health. Price, $1. If your druggist don't keep it, send for it. R. E. SELLERS & CO., Prop's, Pittsburg, Pa. The Genuine has our name R. E. Sellers & Co. on bottom of wrapper.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS [2-16.-1y.]

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of JAMES BYRNE, dec'd.

Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary to the estate of James Byrne, late of Carroll township, Cambria county, Pa., deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement without delay.

SYLVESTER BYRNE, Executor.

Carroll Twp., June 8, 1877.-6t.

$777 is not easily earned in these times, but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily at the employment which we furnish. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. No one is asked to try the business. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address at once, H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. (3-23.-1y.*)

WANTED—FARMS TO SELL.—I have hundreds of applicants for FARMS just now. Also, rentable city properties to exchange for Farms. Hundreds of people crowd into my office, and I cannot get sufficient Farms. I have lots of customers for good improvements—all cash. Write or call as soon as possible, and, if not too far distant, I will go and see the property. S. M. JAMES, Farm Agency, 134 Smithfield st., Pittsburgh, near the Post-office. [2-23.-1y.]

GOOD BEEF!—Having recently purchased several head of fine FAT STEERS, which were brought from the State of Indiana, I am prepared to furnish my customers with the best beef ever offered for sale in this place. Choice Steak, 15 cents per lb.; Steak and Roast, 12 cts. per lb.

JOSEPH GUTWALD.

Ebensburg, March 30, 1877.-tf.

Condition of Society in the Coal Regions.

WHERE A MOTIVE FOR THE MOLLY MAGUIRE MURDERS CAN BE FOUND—ANTAGONISMS OF CAPITAL AND LABOR—OSTRACISM OF THE IRISH MINER.

The following letter appeared in the N. Y. *Herald* a few days ago over the signatures of Rev. Fathers McDermott and Sheridan, two clergymen whom the Ashland *Advocate* assures us are well and favorably known throughout the anthracite coal regions:

POTTSVILLE, June 20, 1877.

Where murder is shown to have been deliberate, where the murderer has time to calmly consider, no attempt, even in the courts of law, has ever been made to justify the crime or excuse on any plea the criminal. No matter what the provocation, no matter how great the injury, all men have rightly agreed that death and its consequences are penalties too great for the individual to inflict; for such punishment must ever exceed the offence, and murder, of its nature, is an irreparable injury. To inflict such a punishment is a prerogative which God has reserved to Himself. He alone can determine in mercy and justice when the measure of iniquity which calls for such condign punishment has been filled up. The reason God has reserved this right to Himself and those legally delegated to bear the sword of justice is seen from the lamentable consequences which would naturally flow from the usurpation of this prerogative by individuals. Apart from the hatreds, desires of revenge, retaliations and anarchy that would prevail in society, daily would be seen the heartrending sorrows and miseries, far reaching in their consequences, which are by murder inflicted upon the friends and families of its victims—fathers and mothers, wives and children cruelly deprived of those whose duty and privilege it was to love and support them. If this is viewed from a Christian standpoint a calamity may appear the possibility of which makes men shudder. Generally the murderer hurries his victim out of this world without warning, without time to beg for mercy or pardon. If so many devoutly wish that time be given them to prepare for death—if so few are prepared to be ushered instantly into the presence of the living God—what a fearful crime may the murderer commit against the soul of his victim. If a man thus unexpectedly deprived of life be in sin an immortal soul is lost forever—one that had it been permitted to live might have repented and died an heir to heaven. Thus are revealed the consequences here and hereafter of the awful crime of murder.

THE MURDERS IN THE COAL REGIONS.

The murders committed by the Ancient Order of Hibernians in the coal regions have been well planned assassinations; the perpetrators of these crimes were not blindly hurried on by their personal grievances; time sufficient elapsed between their selection and their perpetration of the hellish deeds to enable them to realize the enormity of the crimes they had been appointed to commit. If for ordinary murder there may not be the color of an excuse, for these there can be nothing but denunciation. The conviction of every Ancient Order of Hibernian murderer was an end to be devoutly wished and prayed for. Any sympathy that would set free any one whose moral guilt had been legally established would be cruelty to the community. Since these murders were systematically compassed by an organized band, an acquittal of the guilty would have emboldened the assassins; hence their acquittal could only be regarded in the light of a public calamity. Their conviction was an end that all must confess was necessary by lawful means to secure, though many may think some of the means made use of to attain that end were unfair. The Ancient Order of Hibernian murders bear evidence of atrocity which leads men to regard them as the effects of wantonness, of total disregard for human life, of pure devilishness. "To murder men they had never seen"—the murderers and their victims being in most cases unknown to each other—there could be no personal motive impelling them to redress in a barbarous manner real or fancied wrongs. The apparently total absence of motive is the severest condemnation of the criminals, for, say the people, they had no motive. If they had suffered injury at the hands of their victims there might be some explanation of their crimes; their crimes might at least be understood, and, however wicked, might be accounted human, whereas they are diabolical.

MOTIVES FOR THE MURDERS.

"There was no motive." This, however illogical, is the conclusion which most men reach after reading the "Mollie trials."—There is no effect without a cause, however difficult it may be to trace it to its cause, however difficult it may be to make it clear that such a cause has produced such an effect. If, for instance, there be a miasma in the air, whose existence is made known only by its noxious effects, its source must be looked for in the surrounding soil, however innocent the earth may appear in that vicinity. A great conflagration cannot be ascribed to a match; combustible material also must have been there. No matter how wicked men may become, how short sighted their vision or perverted their intelligence, from their point of view at least there is method in their madness. The murders in the coal regions are not effects without cause, nor have they been perpetrated without some motive, however reprehensible it may be.

What rendered possible crimes which have shocked humanity? This is an important question and may well claim the attention of the people of the coal regions. The object of this inquiry is to discover the circumstances and conditions of society which made these crimes possible. It may be well just here to warn the reader against a mistake he is likely to fall into, viz: to consider this investigation a justification. To explain is not to excuse, much less to justify. The historian may patiently investigate events, trace them to their causes and foretell their consequences, while with those events he may have no sympathy; nay, his heart may recoil from their horrors. The doctor who has persistently and intelligently wrestled with a fatal disease may make an autopsy, in order to discover the ravages of the disease and to see how far the constitution and habits of the diseased may have aggravated, if they did not indeed superinduce, the disease. This he may do without being accused of sympathy with a foul malady. His discoveries, even though they prove to be withering exposures of certain modes of life, cannot fail to be a boon to the community.

"If there is any truth," says a *Public Ledger* editorial, "which claims our loyal adherence, it is that all selfishness and injustice react upon the aggressor. We all admit this to a certain point. We willingly remember that tyrants seldom die a natural death—that tyrants inflict untold pains on multitudes only to live in terror of rebellion or assassination, and often they are the victims of one or the other. It is said the West India planters who had in value the slaves who wished to buy themselves off frequently made oath to a higher sum per day than their just worth. When, subsequently, they had to hire, their own estimates were quoted and enforced against them; thus their greed of gain gave its own penalty. Sensual indulgence of the body brings a train of woes before which its momentary gratification sinks into insignificance."

As the body is punished for the transgression or neglect of nature's laws, so is the body politic punished for every transgression or neglect of the moral law or rights of others. This punishment is often brought about in a way which men cannot approve of, but in which, nevertheless, they cannot fail to recognize the providence of God, which makes one bad man the scourge of another or of a community, for a community may sin as well as an individual.

In the history of the world there have been times and places in which the tyranny of the strong and the vengeance of the oppressed have held alternate sway—when retribution to the rich was written by the poor in blood. This has been and ever will be until all men learn to believe in the fullness of their hearts, "Blessed are they that suffer persecution for justice sake." What forcibly strikes the student of history is this: While the horrors and barbarities of, for example, the French revolutionists and communists are laid bare to the eyes of the world, the systematic, legalized injustice that, unobserved, gradually deprived them of peace here, made them despair, maddened them, until in desperation they sprang to vengeance, is rarely noticed or condemned.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

Nowhere in this country have capital and labor at so early a date been arrayed against each other as in the coal regions. There were the two classes, the operator and miner. They regarded each other as enemies and acted as if their interests were conflicting. The operator came to the coal fields as men go to the Black Hills—not to make it his home but to make his fortune. A fortune was either rapidly made or often more rapidly lost; especially the loss the miner did not consider in counting his wrongs.

The losses of operators made them desperate. Their failure to pay was regarded as defrauding the laborer of his wages. Their avarice made them hard task-masters. No part of the world ever presented so favorable an opportunity as the coal regions for the rich to oppress the poor workingman. In many instances the opportunity was not neglected. The rapacity, extortion and refusal to pay the laborer his just wages are still remembered in the company store, and in the order. (They still exist.) The iniquity of this system may be known from one fact: the operator received, when the store was not his own, ten per cent. for collecting the storekeepers' bills. The prices were exorbiant. Even though the provident miner had money to enable him to go elsewhere he was not permitted, even after laws had been enacted against these stores. A miner was several times passed over in the regular order of promotion.—He asked the boss "Why it was—did he not give satisfaction," &c.? The boss said "he didn't know. But it is none of my business. Where do you deal? * * * * * * * * If you dealt more in the company stores you would not be passed over." At one time the postage stamp and the coffin could only be procured at the store or by an order. This may, to a certain extent, have been the result of the way business was conducted in those days, being carried on mostly by exchange or barter. Nevertheless, the remembrance of it is an arrow that still rankles in the flesh of those who were compelled to submit to it.

Any attempt on the part of the men to ameliorate their condition was at all hazards immediately crushed. Those who took prominent part in such movements among the men fell under the operators' displeasure, were "marked," "black listed." It is well known that, while other nationalities were more skilled in working up such movements—to use the phraseology of the coal region, "in making the balls"—the Irish, in their hatred of oppression, were, by their impetuous natures, led to take the risk of "firing them," a fact which will explain why so many of the Irish became obnoxious to the operators and why the operators became so hostile to them.

AN INCIDENT IN ILLUSTRATION.

The war came and with it the draft.—Here was an opportunity to be revenged on truculent spirits. The land agents, operators being of "the better class," obtained the ear of those having the draft in charge. Poor men were by the military torn from their homes, and their wives and children left without support. This was done in a most cruel manner. They were in numbers chained to ropes which were tied to the saddles of dragoons, and thus from distant points marched into Pottsville, sent to Fort Delaware and Fortress Monroe and left to languish in prison. This was done in violation of law and without the form of a trial and was done, as was supposed, at the dictation of prominent land agents or operators. A spectator, as he described this scene, filled up even at this distant day with indignation and said if such had been done to him he would have ——. A very little knowledge of human nature will enable the reader to see that such high handed measures were calculated to stir up the worst passions, to enkindle a spirit of revenge that could be extinguished only in blood. Assassinations having their origin in the conditions of society here described, followed; they were but injustice reacting upon the aggressor.'

ORGANIZATION OF THE WORKINGMEN.

The existence of the Coal Exchange, which enabled the operators to systematically govern and oppress the men, at this time caused the formation of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association. The men organized in the Workingmen's Benevolent Association were a power formidable to the injustice of operators. Through the Workingmen's Benevolent Association the employers were forced not only to respect the rights, but also to consult the wishes of the employees. The Workingmen's Benevolent Association became supreme and at times arbitrary, perhaps tyranical. Its influence even, if now and again misdirected (often by the operators to make it odious), was on the whole good. It, by committees, adjusted all differences between the men and bosses, thus making impossible personal collisions between the men and operators, and thus removing all desire for vengeance. During the existence of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association there were no murders on the part of the men of operators or bosses. During the existence of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association the men were a unit against the encroachments of capital. The disruption of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association not only left them at the mercy of their former enemies, but also caused an odious division among the men themselves, founded on nationality and religion. The operators and the bosses were for the most part not only anti-Irish and anti-Catholic, but were, moreover, members of secret societies which, if not professedly, at least practically, were opposed to giving the Irish Catholic any alternative except to leave the region or become a hewer of wood and drawer of water for others.

Here the *summum jus* became the *summa injuria*. A proscription was carried on under the cover of law which stifled the spirit of law without violating its letter. Everything against this class was done under legal form, and, though legal was not lawful. The oppression in many places was secret, systematic, but effective; in other places there was no secret made of it.—From this proscription there was no appeal; prejudice, wealth, and law were against its victims. If passed over in order of promotion or discharged at one place "the black list" was sent to the place they next secured employment, and thus until they were practically outlawed and compelled to return to their starting place. "The world is wide," say some, "why could they not leave the coal region?" A miner cannot carry the coal beds with him; he cannot ply his trade without them; labor under the earth unfits him to stand exposure, either to the summer's heat or winter's cold; to remove is not always possible.—They were told if they submitted more and more would be discharged, until not an Irishman would be left in the coal region. Thus their fears and hopes were by bad men worked upon until, in their rude way, they devised what they considered a remedy.

Experience teaches that men are prone to magnify their wrongs and in cases of occult compensation to take more than what is strictly due. Experience teaches that men are inclined to seek a remedy for their ills, and proves, too, that unlawful redress of wrongs is "the remedy worse than the disease;" in this is verified the truth, "all injustice reacts upon the aggressor." No better example of the proneness of men who have suffered for a long time without redress to take the administration of justice into their own hands, of their liability to disgrace human nature by their cruelties under such circumstances, can be given than the conduct of those who feared and suffered from the Ancient Order of Hibernians. The law failing to punish crime these men banded together for the purpose of wreaking vengeance on the Mollies.—They combined not as individuals having personal wrongs to redress, but as a class making the wrongs of others their own. There is a striking resemblance between the murders, the perjuries, the alibis, &c., of this secret league and the crimes of the Mollies. With this difference, the Mollies have never tried to fasten their crimes on the innocent; they are regarded as ignorant, without any training, moral or otherwise; an opinion which an examination of the criminals will bear out. Whereas, those banded against the Mollies were of the better class, intelligent and professedly law-abiding citizens. The *Miners' Journal* of December 11, 1875, speaking of the murder of Charles O'Donnell, whose clothing was set on fire after his body had been riddled by bullets; of the murder of his sister, Mrs. McAllistee, and her unborn babe, and of the attempted murder of old Mrs. O'Donnell, says:

"The reports that reached us from St. Nicholas yesterday looked very much as if the often threatened Vigilance Committee has at last been organized and was getting in its work. It seems incredible that such a crime as this could have been committed in a region that claims to be civilized.—Granted that the house assaulted was a favorite headquarters of the Mollie Maguires; granted that its inmates were among the worst characters in the region; granted that the place was a nuisance which ought to have been abolished long ago—for all of which we have only rumor as our authority—still there was no shadow of excuse for the crimes committed by men, who, if the reports are true, pretend to be respectable citizens. There was not room even for the plea of urgent necessity usually advanced by the vigilance committees; no crimes of startling magnitude had been committed by the murdered people, or by any others in that region. There was not the usual form of a trial and the few minutes by which vigilance committees make a show of justice. It was the work of midnight assassins, who richly deserve the terrible fate inflicted upon their victims.

"The boldness and utter unscrupulousness of the deed are its worst features. That a body of men on a moonlight night could break into a man's house in the midst of a community, drag him out of bed, out of the house and then murder him, with a reckless prodigality of bullets and a degree of noise which showed they had not the slightest fear of interruption; that they should carry their villainy so far as to murder a helpless woman for no apparent cause whatever, and maltreat the body of their victim after he was past the point when they could inflict further suffering on him—all this and all the details of the horrible affair show a depth of wickedness and barbarism to which even this blood-stained region is a stranger.

"The occurrence is a foul blot on the fame of Mahanoy Valley—one from which she can free herself only by promptly finding the murderers and delivering them to justice."

The *Miners' Journal* cannot be accused of partiality to the Irish or of friendship to the Mollies. The above editorial shows it to be the enemy of all lawlessness—all lawlessness, no matter by whom perpetrated; retaliation begets retaliation; all injustice (and even all justice that is lawlessly administered) must react. The *Journal* editorial clearly proves that the custom of avenging injuries has not been in Schuylkill county confined exclusively to Mollie Maguires; that respectable citizens, maddened by the boldness of villains, by a sense of wrong unredressed (even when it is not personal), may, in the savage cruelty of their vengeance, shame barbarians and involve in punishment innocent as well as guilty. It proves that those who cried loudest against Mollie deeds were inclined to imitate them; nay, were capable of perpetrating more cruel, cold-blooded butcheries than Mollie fiends. (Rumor says the secret league, against which the horrible deed is charged, aggregates a membership of 2,500). The anti-Mollies tried to "hide the bloody dagger in the bed of innocence." No device was left untried to fasten the Wiggans massacre on the Irish. The *Journal* speaks intelligently when it says the massacre was committed "by men who, if the reports are true, pretend to be respectable citizens."

With very little effort on the part of the authorities these offenders could long since have been brought to justice. Who counseled, abetted and committed the Wiggans massacre has long been an open secret. Mr. Gowen said of a remark made by counsel, "If they mean that Molly Maguires or any others have a right to kill people because their characters are not good, then the foundations of society are overturned and we have nothing to rely on for protection. * * * There is no man in the community, no matter how despicable, how low his character, how abject his condition, whose life must not be held as safe as the bravest, noblest and best man in this community." If this be true, why have not the perpetrators of the Wiggans and other outrages, whom Mr. Gowen styles "any others," been brought to justice? Has a McParlan been sent among them, whose testimony when it comes will be conclusive? Is the evidence against them considered insufficient to overcome the suborned testimony of "those who pretended to be respectable citizens?" Since the community at large has had so little denunciation to spare on that crime does the District Attorney believe there is not enough love of justice—of even-handed justice—left in Schuylkill county to secure their conviction, no matter how strong the evidence against them?

To be consistent, those that condemn Molly outrages must as vigorously decry and as severely punish the Wiggans massacre and other outrages. Mr. Gowen says, "In this country there is no man however, despicable, whose life is not as sacred in my eyes as the life of the judges who sit in this court." Sound doctrine, from the practice of which peace can only be looked for.

The failure to mete out prompt, impartial justice in Schuylkill county has been no small element of bad feeling and disorder. Let a case in point be taken. For an attempt to murder William M. Thomas and for conspiracy to murder the Majors eight men were tried, convicted and sentenced to an aggregate imprisonment of seventy-seven years; yet the record of their conviction proves that William Thomas and the Majors were the aggressors, courted and provoked the attacks and conspiracy for which these eight men were convicted.

HISTORY OF THE MAJOR CASE.

The history of the case is briefly this: George Major was shot during a riot between rival fire companies by John McCann, it is believed in retaliation for an assault by Major on McCann's brother. For the killing of George Major Daniel Dougherty was, by a change of venue, tried and acquitted at Lebanon. (The testimony of McParlan subsequently exonerated Dougherty from any participation whatever in the murder.) William M. Thomas, alias Bully Bill, a notorious rough, was used by the respectable citizens of Mahanoy City to intimidate, by a prodigal display and use of pistols, other roughs. The Majors and others did not acquiesce in the acquittal of Dougherty. Several unsuccessful attempts were made to assassinate Dougherty, and as it was not the custom to expect, much less to look to the law for protection, Dougherty took measures to protect himself. McParlan testifies:—"He (Dougherty) showed us one or two bullet holes in his coat, near the shoulder, and stated that he believed Jesse Major was the man who shot him, and stated that he had come to the conclusion the Majors were going to kill him any how, and he thought that if the Majors and Bully Bill were put out of the way he would have peace." When this piece of testimony was given no one doubted its truth. It was a well known fact that Bully Bill and others had conspired and attempted to assassinate Daniel Dougherty, whose life, according to Mr. Gowen and every right thinking man, was to be regarded as sacred as the life of the judge upon the bench. In this testimony McParlan may be said to have made information against Wm. M. Thomas and Jesse Major in open Court before Judge Walker, Mr. Kaercher, the District Attorney, and even before Mr. Gowen himself. With one-tenth part of this information insinuated against a Molly Mr. Gowen would have had him in prison in twenty-four hours. The conspiracy and attempt to kill that were allowed to go unnoticed and unpunished were as wicked, deliberate, and cowardly as the one Mr. Gowen expended his rhetoric upon, and which received a penalty of seventy-seven years imprisonment. In order to make out cases against one class immunity was granted to the very worst class of criminals. Why was not the same system pursued in order to punish criminals of the other class who were guilty of similar offences? *Fiat Justitia quat cœlum.* The only safety of a community is to let justice scourage friend and foe alike when they deserve it, otherwise injustice will react, beget retaliation, disorder, anarchy. It is folly to expect peace except to expect it as the work of justice—*opus justitia pax.* To quote Mr. Gowen, if people can be killed because their characters are bad then the foundations of society are overturned.

Governor Seymour, in an address before a convention of prison officials, said—"If you wish to study the morality of a community go to its prisons. Criminals are not, as is generally supposed, thorns in the side of society. They are men fully imbued with the false notions and maxims which prevail in their day, and they sin only by running a little faster than others in carrying those maxims to their ultimate conclusions." Judge Schuylkill county in the light of the truth, and what will you find? You will find it was willing for a present advantage to sacrifice its permanent good. You will find that there was not one willing to sacrifice a personal interest for the welfare of the community; that there was not one who would not cooperate with "the head devils" of the Ancient Order of Hibernians in order to advance himself; that long ago the best citizens, moved not by love of justice or feelings of pity, but by political motives, petitioned for the pardon of criminals in comparison to whom the worst of the six to be executed in Pottsville might pass for an angel. You will find that politicians of all parties (often officers of the law) hobnobbed with leaders, visited their dens, solicited their influence, thus giving them such an exaggerated idea of their self importance that they felt at liberty to despise those who had the courage and sincerity to rebuke them and to endeavor to make them sorrowful unto repentence.

If a tithe of what has been said about the Mollies be true; if the spirit that now howls and shrieks against them were fired by love of virtue, it would likewise denounce those who have given them aid and comfort; those who, for their own selfish motives, cherished and encouraged them; those who took them to their ranks to make their power and influence, wicked and vile as they were, carry them or their friends into office. No, if this opposition against Mollies were virtuous it would frown down and decry all those in high places who allied themselves with the Mollies. If such was the case, those honorable (?) gentlemen holding high official positions would be compelled to hang their heads in shame—would be exiled from the society of respectable men. If such was the case, those who receive Mollies into their parlors, made arrangements with them for carrying important elections, paid thousands of dollars to them, promised and obtained, in consideration of such services, pardons for criminals, would not now be regarded as greater enemies of social order than the Mollies themselves. "If you wish to know the morality of a community study the characters of its criminals." The *Ledger* says, "All selfishness and injustice reacts upon the aggressor." Is it any wonder that the foundations of society have been overturned? that disorder has so long prevailed in Schuylkill county? Whatsoever a man sows the same shall he reap.

In showing the condition of society which made it possible for wicked men to band together to avenge the wrongs of others which, by a community of feeling they had made their own, until a sense of wrong inflicted on their class made men who would not dream of committing any outrage say, "good for them, they deserved it;" in showing how the worst characters in society, when arrayed against one another, like fighting dogs, involved good men in their quarrels, until, on the one side, secrecy was maintained and sympathy aroused, and, on the other side, as the *Journal* says, respectable citizens sought security and peace in midnight assassinations; in showing that ill-feeling was stirred up by the oppression to the poor by the rich, the high-handed rule of bosses, it is not the intention to assert that all the operators and bosses were extortioners and tyrants. Notwithstanding the guilt of the wicked is often visited upon the innocents there have been and are many operators in the region whose conduct commanded the respect and love of the workingmen. Of this class no brighter example can be produced than Mr. Gowen himself, whose fair dealings and honorable treatment of his workmen during his financial reverses are remembered and highly commended to this day. Neither is it asserted that every murder was the result of wrong committed by its victim. Apart from the abnormal state of society so favorable to crime, men in the coal region and members of the A. O. H. had, as men elsewhere have, their motives for the commission of crime—motives which were not peculiar to the region or to the A. O. H.

MONEY OR REVENGE THE MOTIVES.

Men in the coal region, as men elsewhere, committed crimes impelled solely by love of money or thirst for revenge. These crimes in many cases would have been committed if the A. O. H. had never existed. It may not be out of place to allude to two murders. Alexander Rea was a most estimable character, whose life so commended him to the kindly feelings of others that he felt no fear, and, although he frequently carried large sums of money, always went unarmed. He fell the victim not of malice but of cupidity. Benjamin F. Yost, an inoffensive, kindly man, fell a martyr to the faithful and impartial discharge of his duty as policeman. As to others, *nihil de mortuis nisi bonum*, and ignorant of their cases do not allow them to be spoken of. It would in any particular case be wickedness to regard the punishments inflicted either by Mollies or by anti Mollies as an evidence of wrong doing on the part of the dead, for in reprisals and retaliation men are often the victims of vengeance that has been aroused more by the acts of others than their own. It is an indisputable fact that had it not been for the existence of the Ancient Order of Hibernians so much disorder would not have prevailed, so many murders would not have been committed. It was a convenient, and for a time, safe instrument of terrorism.—Words can give no idea of this demoralizing, peace destroying, anti-Christian, diabolical association, or of its soul-destroying influences—an informal serpent which can only be destroyed by crushing its head—an association which not only plunged its dagger into the heart of the citizen, but by its innumerable perjuries struck at the life of society itself, and what was even worse, blasphemously insulted God. It has brought its own punishment. Alas! that the punishment can only for the most part be visited upon dupes. It is an association which the officers of the law must prosecute, which priests must curse; upon whose black hearts rest the blood of men, the damnation of souls; against which cry to heaven for vengeance the blood of its victims, the blood of its members, the sorrows and tears of heartbroken mothers and fathers, wives and children.

D. J. McDERMOTT,
M. SHERIDAN.

PHYSIOLOGY OF CATS.—Cats do not always fall on their feet, in spite of the popular belief to this effect. They have, however, great facilities for balancing themselves, because of the flexibility of their heels, the bones of which possess four separate joints. They alight softly on their feet because the middle of each foot contains a large ball or pad formed of an elastic substance and divisible into five parts. It would be hard to imagine any mechanism better calculated to break the force of a fall. When a cat falls with head downward, it curls it body and changes its centre of gravity by making an arch of its back, while its legs remain extended. Thus the body describes a half turn in the air, and the feet become lowest. The interior of a cat's head contains a sort of partition wall projecting from the sides, a good way inward, which prevents the brain from being injured by ordinary concussions. Feline imperviousness to certain cruel blows about the head is in this way physiologically accounted for.

THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

Friday Morning, - - - July 6, 1877.

JUDGE HILTON, manager of the Stewart estate, has created a sensation by his order excluding Israelites from the big hotel at Saratoga owned by said estate, the first victim of the order, and the only one it will ever have a chance to reach, being Mr. Jos. Seligman, a prominent and wealthy Hebrew of New York city. This wholesale proscription of an entire race is, as the Franklin *Spectator* pertinently remarks, so repugnant to the very spirit of the times in all countries, that to name the act is to condemn it.

JOHN W. FORNEY is engaged through the columns of his paper, the Philadelphia *Press*, in reading all Republicans out of the party who refuse to endorse Hayes' Southern policy, and is specially severe on the recent Republican convention of Schuylkill county for having offended in that particular. Only two months ago, when Wade Hampton, at the request of Mr. Hayes, visited Washington to consult with him about the policy to be pursued towards South Carolina, this same man Forney became fearfully and wonderfully indignant at the dreadful thought of "the traitor, Hampton," as he styled him, being permitted to enter the White House. Forney can adjust his sails to the veering of the political breeze with all the ready skill of a practical trimmer. His only rival in that line is Carl Schurz, Secretary of the Interior.

WHEN we read the late order of Mr. Hayes, in which he declares that no officeholder of the general government will be "permitted to take part in the management of political organizations, caucusses, conventions, or election campaigns," we felt a profound sympathy for a certain government official in this county, who cannot in the future, as in the past, contribute his valuable personal and public aid in manipulating Republican county conventions and meetings of the Republican county committee. That part of his unofficial business, like Othello's occupation, will be gone, and hereafter he will, or at least ought to be, as careful not to step across the "*danger line*" as it behooved an Andersonville prisoner to be, well knowing that the punishment would be instant death. The pen of Hayes is mightier than the sword of Grant.

THE Russian army in effecting a passage over the Danube did not meet with as stubborn a resistance by the Turks as was anticipated, and although no general battle has been fought since the crossing a few severe and bloody engagements have taken place between portions of the two armies, the advantage being on the side of the Russians. All that can now be said is that active war exists *south* of the Danube, and if the Turks are compelled to retreat to the Balkan range it will then be seen whether the Russians can force their way through one or more of the mountain passes leading to Constantinople. This is their most difficult task, and as it must be attempted, the result will soon be ascertained. Thus far England and Austria have maintained their neutrality.

GENERAL W. G. LE DUC, of Minnesota, has been appointed Commissioner of Agriculture in place of Frederick Watts, of Pennsylvania, removed. Le Duc's qualifications are the following: First, he formerly lived in Ohio and graduated at the same college (Kenyon) in that State at which Hayes did; second, he was an officer in the army during the late war; third, since the close of the war he has been engaged in building railroads in Minnesota; fourth, he is a warm personal friend of Rodgers, the private Secretary of Hayes. Who will say that Le Duc is not the right man in the right place, or that he is not fit to tread in the footsteps of John Newton, one of his illustrious predecessors, who boasted that the expenses of his Department "far exceeded his most sanguine expectations?" The Department of Agriculture is more for ornament than use—a nuisance, in fact, that ought to be promptly abated by Congress—having since it was first established cost the government about four millions of dollars, while all the benefit derived from it has not been worth a row of pins.

CONTRARY to all well grounded hopes, the government finds itself involved in another Indian war. This time it is a portion of the Noz Perces tribe, inhabiting the extreme northern portion of the Territory of Idaho, that has started on the war path. The Nez Perces have always been at peace with the whites, and are regarded as the most civilized and intelligent of all the Indian tribes. The cause of the present outbreak is the same old, old story. Joseph and White Bird, the chiefs of one branch of the tribe, were ordered by the Indian agent to leave the country in which they lived and which they had never ceded to the government, and settle on a distant reservation, and were told that if they and the Indians under them refused to do so peaceably, they would be compelled to emigrate by force. Joseph and White Bird, knowing that this threat would be carried out, commenced the war by murdering a number of white settlers near Mt. Idaho. A company of troops under Col. Perry, which was sent out to subdue them, were defeated with serious loss. The Indians are encamped on Salmon river in a strong position, and that Christian warrior, Gen. O. O. Howard, at the head of a body of troops, is marching against them. Great consternation and alarm prevail among the white settlers, who have fled from their homes and sought refuge at a distant military post. Owing to the peculiar nature of the country and the advantages possessed by the Indians, the most serious trouble is anticipated.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 22.

SIR—I desire to call your attention to the following paragraph in the letter addressed by me to the Secretary of the Treasury on the conduct to be observed by officers of the general government in relation to elections: "No officer should be required or permitted to take part in the management of political organizations, caucusses, conventions or election campaigns.—Their right to vote and to express their views on public questions, either orally or through the press, is not denied, provided it does not interfere with the discharge of their official duties. No assessment for political purposes on officers or subordinates should be allowed."

This is applicable to every department of the civil service without distinction, and this notifies every officer of the general government that he is expected to conform his conduct to its requirements.

Very respectfully, R. B. HAYES.

Such is the sweeping interdict issued by the commander-in-chief to his office-holding army. It is so plain and concise that "he who runs may read, and the wayfaring man, though a fool, cannot err therein." It has produced widespread consternation in the camp of the office-holders, as well as among the leaders of the Republican party, and yet it is perfectly consistent with Mr. Hayes' letter of acceptance and his inaugural address. Although they may denounce and curse it, they are estopped from setting up the plea of surprise, because when they voted for Hayes they endorsed his views as set forth in his letter. That this circular order is based on the solid ground work of correct civil service reform, so called, will not be denied by any one who is familiar with the manner in which the Republican machine has been run by scurvy and corrupt party leaders. It required a great deal of courage on the part of Mr. Hayes to issue such an order, and if he fearlessly executes it and shows that he is determined to "hold the fort," he will have performed a task which was never attempted by any former President. It required courage to promulgate it, because it raises the strong arm of the executive branch of the government against the very men to whose active efforts, stimulated by money from Pennsylvania, Mr. Hayes was indebted for the vote of his own State, without which he would now be Governor of Ohio and Tilden would be President beyond the interposition of an electoral commission or any other iniquitous tribunal. While the Presidential edict closes the mouth of the office holder, it sounds the death-knell of the Republican party during Hayes' term of office at least. It will cripple, if not destroy, the compact organization of that party in the Northern States and in the South, where its only strength is the colored vote, it will fall to pieces, for the reason that to the active working of government officials it alone owed whatever vitality it possessed. When he issued it, Hayes placed the last straw on the Republican camel's back, and deliberately knocked from under him the ladder by which he himself had climbed into power.

ONLY eight months ago the Republican party of Iowa ratified the nomination of Rutherford B. Hayes for President by a majority of over *fifty-nine thousand* votes, and was hailed as the banner Republican State, of the Union. On last Wednesday week the Republican convention of that State, composed of more than eight hundred delegates, met at Des Moines to nominate a candidate for Governor and other State officers. In the platform which was adopted the name of R. B. Hayes is conspicuously wanting, and instead of an endorsement of himself and his administration both are contemptuously ignored. It is very evident from the proceedings that the friends of Mr. Hayes in the convention were few and far between, and when one of them threw himself into the breach and offered a resolution declaring that the Southern policy, as inaugurated and pursued by Hayes and his administration, is in accord with the principles of the Republican party, it was greeted with a storm of jeers and hisses and was laid on the table by a *three fourths* vote. Such is Iowa Republicanism. Its voice is still for war and in opposition to peace and good will between the North and South. It would still advance the bloody shirt to the front and follow it with all the fanaticism and hate of Wendell Phillips. Hayes rewarded the Iowa Republicans for the unequalled majority they had given him by conferring on one of their number, George W. McCrary, the office of Secretary of War, and upon another, John A. Kasson, the mission to Austria, and now the Republicans of the State turn upon the man who has thus honored her, and in tones of thunder repudiate and disown him. The only cause for regret is the renewed evidence it affords of the existence in the Republican party of Iowa of the same old intense feeling of hatred towards the white people of the South upon which it has fed and flourished ever since the close of the civil war. Will the Republican State convention of Pennsylvania follow in the footsteps of Iowa? That question can only be answered by Simon Cameron and the clan that trains under him obedient to his imperious will.

THE Presbytsrian Ecumenical Council met in Edinburg, Scotland, on Tuesday, for a session of seven days. All the Reformed Churches throughout the world holding to the Presbyterian system and to the doctrines of Galvinism are represented in this assembly, and all the Presbyterian Churches in America, except the Cumberland, which is not Galvinistic in doctrine, have sent delegates. The object of the Council is to consider questions of general interest to Presbyterianism, church work, training of ministers, intemperance, Sabbath observance, infidelity, etc.; but it has no power to "interfere with the existing creed or constitution of any Church in the alliance, or with its internal order or external relations." The Council is composed of about 290 delegates, representing between eight and nine millions of communicants and a Presbyterian population of not less than twenty millions. The United States and Canada sent 126 delegates.

THIS page of the FREEMAN was so far advanced when our Washington letter reached us that we could not possibly make room for it, and the list of patents accompanying it was so indistinctly written for the most part that we did not have the heart to wrestle with it. Better luck next time.

Eight to Seven.

JUDGE J. S. BLACK REVIEWS THE ACTION OF THE ELECTORAL COMMISSION.

The *North American Review* for July contains the promised article by Judge Jeremiah S. Black on the character and acts of the Electoral Commission. The article is entitled *The Electoral Conspiracy*, and the title is the key-note to the entire tone and scope of the production. To say that it is ably and eloquently written is to say what does not need announcement.—Among the prominent points in the earlier portions of the article, are the description of the "Carpet Bagger," his descent upon Louisiana, and the condition of things he brought about. The Returning Board is then analyzed, its scope and methods described, and President Grant is arraigned as the head of a conspiracy to prevent the will of the people being carried out. Judge Black then says:

"But how was the object of the conspiracy to be accomplished? The house of representatives was democratic, and without its consent, expressed or implied in some form or another, the senate could not give effect to a false count. The first intention was the claim that the president of the senate had power to determine absolutely and arbitrarily what electoral votes should be counted and what not. This was the great rallying point until Mr. Conkling took it up, and in a speech of surpassing ability, utterly demolished and reduced it to invisible atoms. It became settled, therefore, that the two houses must count the votes, and this clearly implied the power to determine what were votes. It could not be denied that the voice of the house of representatives was at least as potential as that of the senators; and it was not supposed that the house would suffer a fraud so glaring as this to be thrust down the throat of the country 'against the stomach of its sense.' But if the two bodies would declare inconsistent results of the count, and proclaim the election of different Presidents, a state of things might come which would subject our institutions to a strain severe enough to endanger them greatly. It was if these difficult circumstances that a mixed commission of fifteen was appointed, consisting of five senators, five representatives, and five judges of the supreme court. The mode of appointing them made it certain that fourteen would be equally divided between the parties; and as the fifth judge would be named by the consent of his brethren on both sides, he might be expected to stand between them like a daysman, with a hand as heavy on one head as on the other. The democrats consented to this in the belief that no seven republicans could be taken from the court or from congress who would swear to decide the truth and then uphold a known fraud; if mistaken in that opinion of their adversaries' honesty, they felt sure, at all events, that the umpire would be a fair minded man. They were bitterly disappointed; the commission went eight to seven for the great fraud and all its branches; for fraud in the detail and in the aggregate; for every item of fraud that was necessary to make the sum total big enough—eight to seven all the time.

"We must look at the state of the case as it went before the commission. Tilden and Hendricks had 184 electoral votes clear and free of all dispute, one less than a majority of the whole number. They also had in Louisiana eight, and in Florida four, appointed by the people, but falsely certified to Hayes and Wheeler by the governor, but against whom a popular majority had been cast for an ineligible candidate. To elect Hayes it was necessary that each and every one of these thirteen votes should be taken from Tilden and given to Hayes. As this required many distinct rulings based upon contradictory grounds, the path of the commission was not only steep but crooked.

"The most important duty cast upon the commission by a special law and by a special oath of each member was to decide, in the case of contested votes from a state, 'whether any and what votes from such state are the votes provided for by the constitution of the United States, and how many and what persons were duly appointed electors in such state.' It is not denied that the sole power of appointing electors for the states of Louisiana and Florida is in the people. It was then and still is an admitted fact that the people had exercised the power of appointment in the prescribed and proper way; they did duly make an appointment of electors, and their act was duly recorded, and so matters stood at the time. The thing was not 'done in a corner;' it was 'seen and known of all men.' That each of the two states named had duly appointed Tilden electors at a regular election held for that purpose on the 7th of November, in pursuance of law, was a part of their history as much as the fact that they were states of the Union. All the members of the commission knew it as well as they knew the geographical position of Tallahassee or New Orleans. It needed no proof; but if specific evidence had been required, there was the record, from which the truth glared upon them as clear as the sun. They shall their eyes upon that record, and refused to 'look into' how many and what persons were duly appointed electors' by the people, but listened eagerly to the evidence (allunde though it was) which showed 'how many and what persons' had been designated by the returning officers. It was ultimately held (eight to seven) that the appointees of the returning board were duly appointed, and the appointees of the people were unduly appointed. Did the eight suppose that the legal power to make such an appointment was vested by law in the returning board? Did they think it was not vested in the people? No, that is impossible. But they may have conscientiously believed that the interest of their faction would be well served by Hayes' election. They may have been prompted by a virtuous admiration of carpet bag government, and were sincerely anxious to save it from Tilden's reform."

The action of the Commission in the case of the disputed States is then dealt with in detail, and the article concludes as follows:

"After all, there was but one question before the commission. Had the American people a right to elect their own chief magistrate? They had the right. Their ancestors struggled for it long, fought for it often, and won it fairly. Being embedded in their constitution, it cannot be destroyed except by a force strong enough to overthrow the organic structure of the government itself. Legislative enactments or judicial decisions are powerless either to strengthen or impair it. The legerdemain of law-craft, the catches of special pleading, the snapparadoes of practice do not help us to decide a matter like this. A great nation must not be impaled upon a pin's point. Precedents which might bind a court of quarter sessions determining the settlement of a pauper cannot tie up the hands of the supreme legislature defending a fundamental right of the people. When Greenville, in 1766, cited the authority of divers cases to show that Americans might be taxed without representation, Mr. Pitt answered:—'I come not here armed at all points, with the statute book doubled down in dog's ears, to defend the cause of liberty. I can acknowledge no veneration for any precedure, law, or ordinance, that is repugnant to reason and the first principles of our constitution. I rejoice that America has resisted.' So spoke the defiant friend of our race in the presence of a hostile parliament ten years before the declaration on independence. And now, after this long interval of time, we behold our greatest right—the right on which all other rights depend—successfully assailed in our own congress with the same small weapons that Greenville used. If brute force had crushed it out we might have borne the calamity with fortitude; but to see it circumvented by knavery and bettifogged to death, is too much to be endured with any show of patience.

"If the majority of that commission could but have realized their responsibility to God and man, if they could only have understood that in a free country liberty and law are inseparable, they would have been enrolled among our greatest benefactors, for they would have added strength and grandeur to our institutions. But they could not come up to the height of the great subject. Party passion so benumbed their faculties that a fundamental right seemed nothing to them when it came in conflict with some argument supported by official reasoning, and drawn from the supposed analogies of technical procedure. The constitution was, in their judgment, outweighed by a void statute and the action of a corrupt returning board.

"Let those things be remembered by our children's children; and if the friends of free government shall ever again have such a contest, let them take care how they leave the decision of it to a tribunal like that which betrayed the nation by enthroning the Great Fraud of 1876."

—A New York letter says: Mr. Joseph Seligman, the banker, is the lion of the hour, even that of the tribe of Judah. He is a man of great wealth, great liberality; entertains with marked hospitality; is a man of distinguished business talent and of great probity. He is one of the syndicate, director in many banks, Vice President of the Union League, and in religion is a radical, being a leading member of Prof. Alder's congregation. His history, as told by them who know him well, is an interesting one. He came from Germany and landed on our docks all unknown and penniless. His first job was to carry a valise up the wharf. He invested the coin earned in some papers; out of the profits of his papers he purchased a small stock of goods, which he carried around in a tray. He established a route, sold articles at a fair price, and those who traded with him once traded with him again. The spirit of thrift, industry, integrity, which marked his earlier tradings, has followed him through life.

Destructive Storms.

HEAVY RAINFALL AND DAMAGE FROM THE LIGHTNING.

There was a prevalence of terrible storms along the Atlantic coast and throughout the Eastern States on Sunday. In western and central New York they raged with great fury. A despatch from Utica says: "At intervals since Saturday night we have had the heaviest fall of rain which has occurred here for years. The canal has overflowed all along the line. Lightning struck Williams & Owens' dry goods store and the Western Union telegraph office at 2 o'clock this morning. The stock, valued at $9,500, is almost a total loss. It is insured for $3,000. The Mohawk river overflowed the flats more rapidly than ever before, and heavy damage to crops is anticipated."

HAILSTONES IN CONNECTICUT.

A dispatch from Waterbury, Conn., says: "The most terrible hailstorm that ever occurred in this vicinity struck Waterbury at seven o'clock last evening and did great damage. The garden crops are almost ruined. Greenhouses and conservatories suffered severely, hardly a pane of glass escaping. There is not a whole skylight in the city. The hailstones were as large as butternuts; the ground was white with them and strewed with leaves and twigs. The rainfall was heavy and the streets and roads were badly washed. The glass in nearly every street lamp was shivered.—The streets are filled with people viewing the devastation. It has not yet been learned how extensive the storm was, but nothing like it was ever seen here."

HURRICANE THROUGH CENTRAL OHIO.

Another terrific hurricane swept through central Ohio on Saturday night, doing considerable damage to crops, fences and outbuildings and in some instances causing more serious losses. Near Richmond, Ind., a large tree was blown upon a bridge while two men were crossing in a buggy. Chas. Brown was struck by a limb and instantly killed and W. J. Hiatt dangerously injured. A number of dwellings in the course of the storm were damaged, but no other casualties are reported. Springfield, Mount Vernon, Zanesville, Canal Dover and other smaller towns suffered considerably from the violence of the wind.

OIL WORKS STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

During the prevalence of a heavy storm early Saturday morning lightning struck the agitator and cooper shops of the Liberty oil works in Lawrenceville, Pa., and set them on fire. The cooperage machinery and about two thousand empty barrels were consumed. The fire communicated with the oil in two large iron tanks close to the cooper shop and they with their contents, about three thousand barrels of crude oil, were totally destroyed. The loss is estimated at $30,000, and is fully insured, principally in foreign companies. The works are owned by J. A. McKee & Sons, who were only carrying a small stock. The fire in the two tanks burned fiercely all day, and the scene was visited by thousands of people.

At Laconia, N. H., lightning struck the Catholic church, burning it to the ground. Loss $6,000; fully insured.

In Biddeford, Me., there were heavy thunder storms Saturday, eight inches of rain falling in three hours. Many of the streets are impassible and are damaged to the extent of over $2,000. A house belonging to a Mr. Towusend, at Kennebunkport, was struck by lightning and two ladies severely hurt.

At Waverly, Johnson county, Indiana, about 9 o'clock Saturday night, the storm struck the residence of George Dressler, blowing it entirely away, and leaving fruit cans in the cellar undisturbed. Dressler was found near by, with his feet lacerated and his chest badly injured. His wife and two children were killed. Another child, aged twelve years, died on Sunday, while a fourth child, nine years old, received a bad scalp wound and had its ankle dislocated, and is not expected to recover. The residence of James Armstrong was nearly blown down. One child was killed and another has since died. Near St. Paul, Ind., barns, dwellings, a church and school house were entirely destroyed. Michael Meheslich was killed; Mrs. Richer was fatally injured; C. Juppenlatz internally injured; and John Lewis had his collar bone broken. At Jolly, Ind., a new church was completely torn to pieces. The farmers loss lose very heavily, in the vicinity of Columbus, Ind., the lowest estimate of the damage is $50,000.

The house of Mr. Brummer, near Franklin, Ind., was demolished, killing the entire family of five persons, and the house of George Freshier was also torn to pieces, killing the entire family of six persons. The cattle, standing crops, barns, forests and orchards suffered severely. In Morgan county several houses are reported blown down and many persons injured, two of them children who have since died. A school-house was carried fifty yards down hill. Another school-house was carried across a field and the school furniture scattered for half a mile. One house was bespattered with mud, supposed to have come from a stream half a mile away, as no rain accompanied the storm which was half a mile in width. Great damage to houses and crops was done, as in other counties. A train eastward bound on the Pan-Handle road was overtaken by the tornado near Knightstown and a tree fell across the forward end of the postal car, crushing it, but doing no other dammage, as the train was moving slowly.

DEATH OF A CENTENARIAN.—A special dispatch from Williamsport to the Phila. *Times*, dated July 1st, says: The funeral of Joseph Mishow, who died Friday night, took place this afternoon and was largely attended. The deceased had reached the extraordinary age of 103 years, 3 months and 23 days, and at the time of his death was, without doubt, the oldest man in northern Pennsylvania, if not in the State. He was of French origin, and was born in the village of Madawaska, now embraced in the State of Maine, in March, 1774, where he resided for a period of ninety-one years. Mr. Mishow was married in 1794, and his wife died in 1864, after they had lived together for seventy years. In 1875 he removed to Williamsport. He was the father of fifteen children, only four of whom attained to manhood. The youngest of the family died in this city about two years ago, aged 50 years. The oldest of the three survivors is about 77 years of age and they all reside in one of the Western States. Mishow enjoyed remarkably good health for about a hundred and one years, when the infirmities of age gradually began to show themselves, and from that time forth his decline was steady. He was not afflicted with any disease, but died purely of old age, being reduced to a mere skeleton, and resembling an Egyptian mummy more than a living being months before death came to claim him. He died a devout Catholic, and was buried with the forms and ceremonies of that Church, Rev. Father Garvey officiating.

—Seven miners, while engaged a few days ago in drawing a bucket filled with zinc ore from a mine in the mountains between Waterloo and Newton, Sussex county, N. J., accidentally caught the rope on a sharp stone, and cut it in two. Five of the men were thrown into a washed-out mine, and four of them—Baxter Jones, Wm. Carvey, Henry Peters, and Richard Apgar—were so badly injured that they died next morning.

News and Other Notings.

—The Jubilee gifts received by the Pope foot up $1,342,000.

—President-elect Tilden has postponed his contemplated trip to Europe.

—A thirty-two acre field of wheat in Lancaster county is expected to produce nearly 1,000 bushels.

—Johann Gartner shot and killed his wife at Cincinnati on Thursday evening. Cause, jealousy. Gartner was arrested.

—Mr. J. K. Sharpless, of Catawissa, Columbia county, has raised a new variety of strawberries, nineteen of which weighed one pound.

—Frank Kelly, acquitted of two charges of murder in Philadelphia, is to be tried soon for another, alleged to have been committed by him in 1871.

—Randolph township, Crawford county, boasts of a bottomless spring of pure water, about 80 feet square. It is situated on the farm of Walter Holmes.

—Father Curtis, Secretary to Archbishop Bayley, denies that the latter is suffering from softening of the brain. His trouble arises principally from gout.

—Dennis Canning, ex-county delegate of the Mollie Maguires, of Northumberland county, is visited daily in the Pottsville prison by his pretty young wife.

—Johann Gartner, who murdered his wife, Thursday, at Cincinnati, in a fit of jealousy, hung himself next day in the county jail, where he was confined.

—George L. Crosby, his wife and two children were drowned while crossing a bridge over a creek swollen by the heavy rains near Hannibal, Mo., on Wednesday.

—One of the attendants in the British Museum was recently frightened into convulsions because he thought an Egyptian mummy, four thousand years old, spoke to him.

—While a compositor on the Montreal *Witness* was setting up an advertisement of a lost canary a few days ago, the bird flew in at the office window. This shows the value of advertising.

—Harry Mabia, while hauling logs into the creek at the mouth of Lamenation, Forest county, on Saturday week, found, it is said, one which was imbedded in over a foot of solid ice. Mabia so.

—Near Plymouth, Mass., the steamer "Lady of the Lake," exploded her boiler at Silver Lake, Thursday afternoon. Six persons were severely and perhaps fatally scalded and twelve less dangerously.

—Father McGovern, of Minersville, Schuylkill county, on Sunday preached against the Mollie Maguires and declared that he would break up the organization if he were dragged from the altar fo so doing.

—The potato field at Mulhema, near Cologne, on which the Colorado beetle made its appearance, has been covered with petroleum and tanbark, and set on fire, the Government indemnifying the proprietor.

—At Vienna, Mich., a few days ago, at a golden wedding, Mr. Louis Jacobs, who was one hundred and six years old, the father of the bridegrom, opened the dance, leading out as his partner a young lady of seventeen.

—Maud Oswald tried last week at Chicago to ride 300 miles in twenty-six hours, but was withdrawn after going 165 miles, through her doctor's orders and against her will. She was wretchedly mounted for the feat.

—George L. Crosby, wife and two children, were drowned in a creek, near Hannibal, Missouri, Wednesday, while crossing a bridge over a small stream swollen by the recent rains. The bodies have all been recovered.

—Henry D. Newton, cashier of the Standard oil works, while on his way to pay off employes, in New York city, Saturday, was waylaid by two men in a wagon and robbed of two thousand dollars. The robbers escaped.

—There is an old colored lady in the Berks county poorhouse who is aged 102. She was married three times, and had twenty children. She is active, enjoys perfect health, and looks as if she might live twenty years longer.

—All of the seventy-two puddling furnaces in the American iron works, Allegheny county, were fired up on Thursday for the first time in several months. The works are now running in all departments, and the double turn has been resumed.

—In Harrisburg, on Wednesday last, there was a shower of toads, and myriads of small ones, black and brown in color, came down with the rain. Scientists of that city are somewhat divided as to the cause of such a wonderful phenomenon.

—A farm house near Sterlingville, N. Y., occupied by a family named Patterson, to which a tramp was refused admittance, was burned the same night, and a child perished in the flames. The remaining members of the family narrowly escaped.

—Saturday, during a light thunder storm, Frank Hawn, accompanied by a boy named William Kelly, drove a team of horses under a large tree, near Youngstown, Ohio, for shelter. The tree was struck, killing Hawn, Kelly and the horses.

—A wild cat, weighing thirty-five pounds and measuring three feet in length, invaded Titusville on Thursday night. It entered a grocery store and killed some kittens. The proprietor then set a steel trap for the animal and it walked into it, when it was dispatched by means of a revolver.

—The statue of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, which has been erected on the Centennial grounds by the Philadelphia Catholic societies, was publicly unveiled on the 4th of July with appropriate ceremonies, including an address by Hon. John Lee Carroll, the Governor of Maryland.

—A farm laborer near Seilbac, in France, while plowing somewhat deeper than usual, found his plow arrested by what he thought to be a stump. It proved to be an ox hide filled with gold pieces of the reign of Francis I, worth $60,000 for their weight alone, without reckoning their special value as rare coin.

—A man arrived in Buffalo, recently, who had come a long distance to place his mother in an asylum for lunatics. He went to bed in a hotel, saying that he had been so nervous about his mother that he could not sleep for many nights, and in the morning was found to have become a raving maniac.

—A fire broke out in the flue of the planing mill of H. H. Keller, at Lewistown, on Saturday, which lasted forty minutes, burning the planing mill and destroying a large portion of the machinery. Loss about $3,500; no insurance. The fire originated from a piece of pine wood put in the boiler to get up steam.

—Near Williamsburg, Ky., on Tuesday evening, during an altercation between Thomas Redd and William Little, brothers-in-law, the former shot the latter, inflicting a mortal wound, when Little returned the shot killing Redd. A feud had existed for many years between the families of Redd and Little.

—In Chesterfield county, Va., live two bachelor brothers, twins, over seventy years of age, who look so much alike that they cannot be distinguished from each other easily. One never asks or answers a question that the other does not echo him, and any action of the one is immediately repeated by the other.

—The Philadelphia *Times*, of Saturday, denies the report of any murders having occurred in the coal regions since the hanging of the Mollie Maguires. The reports which have been so industriously circulated through the public press have all been manufactured from a railroad accident which happened there some two weeks before the hanging.

ANCHORED

AT OAK HALL.

6TH AND MARKET

STILL TO BE HEADQUARTERS FOR

CLOTHING.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

IN THE OLD PLACE AT THE OLD TRADE.

All the best talent, experience and advantages we can command, continued at OAK HALL, to produce the BEST and CHEAPEST CLOTHING for man and boy.

For sixteen years we have lived at the old corner of SIXTH and MARKET, and the business done there has been so satisfactory to the public and ourselves, that we have decided not to change or move the Clothing business away. The people like the place and we like to please the people, and we believe that we can do it better than ever at the old place.

The sales of the past year far surpassed anything we ever dreamed of, and this puts it in our power to start the Spring of 1877 with a STILL LOWER SCALE OF PRICES, and a class of goods so excellent that we are not afraid to follow each sale with our warrantee, or receive back the goods unworn and hand over to the customer the money paid.

The store has been largely refitted, and there never was such a splendid stock of Men's, Boys' and Children's clothing under the roof, nor were we ever able to sell so cheaply. Our word for it, and we are your friends of sixteen years.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
THE OLD PLACE, 6th & Market. PHILADELPHIA

—Mrs. General Sherman is to receive the "Golden Rose" from the Pope. This is considered a high honor, as only three persons have received it during the thirty years of the reign of the present pontiff, namely: Maria Teresa, Queen of Naples, the Empress Eugenie, of France, and the Empress Elizabeth, of Austria.

—U. S. Marshal Douglas, of South Carolina, son of the late Stephen A. Douglas, is being investigated for crookedness. Documentary evidence has been introduced to show that fraudulent pay-vouchers were common in Douglas' office, and that various sorts of frauds were resorted to for the purpose of robbing the government.

—A queer case of action on contract has been instituted at Cattaraugus, N. Y. A young woman, the plaintiff, sets forth that her father, the defendant, promised her $500 commission if she would procure him a wife. She did it, and he married the woman, but now refuses to pay up, declaring indignantly that he did his own courting.

—A Jesuit missionary, who had just returned from among the Indians in Oregon, told a Cincinnati *Commercial* reporter that for ten years of his life among the savages he did not see a white man or a newspaper. During three months he lived on horse flesh. Bread was unknown by the tribes in which he labored, and their chief food was a root called camas.

—Beaver hunters in California live in arks or floating houses, in which they move from place to place on the streams and ponds. The one small room on each craft contains benches for several men, cooking utensils, hunting articles, and a stock of provisions. The hunters are a lazy, card-playing and careless lot, but live comfortably and make the business pay.

—A London manager, Felix Rogers, has beaten Cleopatra with her legendary swans. He has performed the feat of sailing in a tub drawn by four geese, harnessed to the pole, from Battersea to Westminister Bridge, the time occupied being one hour and twenty minutes. He was dressed in a naval captain's uniform, and received a salute of four guns, one for each goose.

—Wednesday morning four men, named Marks Covert, Webster Fetter, Cyrus Dunkleberg and Eichelber, fishing from a boat fastened to the dam in the Susquehanna river at Clark's Ferry, were upset over the dam on account of the stake which held the boat giving way, and all were drowned except Eichelber. The bodies were recovered. Covert, Fetter and Dunkelberg were telegraph repairmen from Sunbury.

—A special from Meadsville, Pa., to the Pittsburgh *Commercial Gazette*, says that railroad engineers and other train men from the east Friday night and Saturday morning, report a snow storm at Kennedy, N. Y., about nine miles northeast of Jamestown, on the A. & G. W. Railroad. The snow was eight inches deep on a level, and covered a belt about one mile wide. The cold wave was felt for many miles this side of the storm's path. The potatoes, including the bugs, and the fields of grain are entirely destroyed.

—There was intense excitement at Kelly's Island, Ohio, on Friday, over the mysterious disappearance of Mrs. Selfe, a widow, who has resided for a number of years on the island. It was at first supposed she had left home while laboring under temporary aberration of mind. There is now very little doubt that she was waylaid, outraged, murdered perhaps, and thrown into the lake. Some clothes were found on the beach. The people of the island are out en masse searching for her. Suspicion attaches to a certain man, who has been arrested.

—The Pittsburgh *Commercial Gazette* says that a pigeon lit on the minute hand of the clock in the tower of Trinity church, at a quarter before eleven o'clock, Friday forenoon, and seemed so delighted with its perch, and the little hoist it got at every tick, that it kept its place until its body was securely fastened between the two hands. When it attempted to fly it could not stretch its wings, and in a few seconds was squeezed to death. The ponderous machinery was stopped by the sexton, but the dead bird could not be taken out until the hands were unshipped.

—Albert Day, of Belleville, Mo., quarrelled with his wife and son, and became so incensed against them that he devised a novel method of revenge, which was to blow them up with gunpowder. One night Mrs. Day and her son sat in a second-story room, afraid to go to bed, because Day had made vague threats of killing them. A terrific explosion below shattered the house, and set it on fire, but they were not harmed. The explosion injured only the man who had caused it, for he used a short fuse, and the powder was ignited before he could get away. He was very seriously burned.

—The N. Y. *Sun* says that the mare Gazelle has arrived at Saint Park. She is said to have been on the deserts of Arabia, where five days, by a party of Arabs recently brought to this country by Bishop ras and Capt. Hall. The mare feet, sired with light iron shoes sixteen hands high, six years old a dark chestnut color, and was beauty, excepting her extra intelligent and gentle. The mare is to run against the ten miles, over Fleetwood said but she is very fast.

—A mountain at Saint Pay, in partment of Savoie, France, be Some days previous indications of the mountain were observed to habitants of the district, but had time to retreat the first place, destroying several After the first disastrous a series of landslips took burying several other small number of manikets which in ruins is about ten, and noise with which each addi computed is heard at a distance miles. The inhabitants have escape with their lives, but property is enormous.

—A great pigeon fly between burg and Philadelphia, a miles, came off, as we learn *Enquirer* on Wednesday of excited considerable interest fanciers. There were ten pigeons The first was won by Robert bird made the distance in the quick time of two hours minutes. Archie Chambers prize; time, two hours, thirty and thirty seconds. Third Dalton, three hours and The fourth bird reached hours and twelve minutes. the fifth bird has not been

—If it be true, says the that Bishop Lynch, of Charleston, appointed as the successor of Chuskey in the Archdiocese of Toronto, the Catholics of the congratulated. The Catholics of the United States has had many bishops from the days of Bishop afterwards Cardinal Archbishop deaux, down to our own time, has had none more faithful or than Bishop Lynch. I will add the satisfaction of his friends the promotion of this eminent that he is an American by birth, descendant of Americans who duty manfully to their country days of the great War of We hope the story of our enemy prove to be well founded.

—The oldest human being is Senora Peras Ghes, a Mexican who lives in San Gabriel Mission nia. She is 140 years old. Her declared to be a matter of indisputable She was born in Lower California moved to San Diego in 1778, and was then registered on the books old mission. In 1770 she removed Gabriel Mission, where she has lived since in an adobe house, with dirt floor. She eats only the plainest has been a tobacco smoker all her til 15 years ago, when she turned new leaf, signed the anti-tobacco and quit drinking wine at the same She was married at 15, and had children. She is now living with youngest—a baby of 83. A grandson in Rochester, N. Y., has painted an ancient dame, and taken a stereographic and stereoscopic views of her. It is a singular fact that her hair, instead as snow, is now turning black. If she lives another half century at will, at this rate, be restored to

A NEWSPAPER man has been writing Jack Kehoe, the "King" of the Mollies. He reiterates his belief of parties about whose guilt he has Pardons and the Governor had been. He said to the correspondent:

They hang three as innocent as sir—Carroll, Roarity and Duffy—and when I come to die I'll go to or any fair-minded man, and tell duty of the Governor's secretary prieve which you now peep at in his pocket, when Roarity and Duffy ment on the gallows, clearing both I'm sorrier for Carroll than for I knew. He was a decent man, and to decency and ought not to have such men's evidence.

—Col. Samuel A. Black, superintendent of the middle division of sylvania railroad, has accepted the of superintendent of the Toledo Western railroad.

THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

Ebensburg, Pa.,

FRIDAY, - - JULY 6, 1877.

PROTHONOTARY.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the approaching Democratic County Convention.

J. G. LAKE.

Ebensburg, May 28, 1877.

PROTHONOTARY.

I hereby announce myself and desire my claims as a candidate for the above named office to be considered by the representatives of the Cambria Democracy in the coming convention.

R. J. LLOYD.

Ebensburg, June 6, 1877.

PROTHONOTARY.

At the solicitation of many friends, I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, and pledge myself, to abide by the decision of the coming Democratic County Convention.

A. J. CHRISTY.

Loretto, June 4, 1877.*

PROTHONOTARY.

Hoping that it is not too late or too early to be considered according to my merit, I hereby offer myself as a candidate before the coming Democratic county convention for the office of Prothonotary, and if neither nominated or defeated, pledge myself to do all that I can for the success of the ticket.

CARON LAREY.

Birdock, June 12, 1877.--tf.*

POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR.

The name of SAMUEL O'HARRA, of Munster township, will be presented at the coming Democratic County Convention for the position of Poor House Director.

MANY DEMOCRATS.

June 8, 1877.

POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR.

Pledging myself, if nominated and elected, to perform the duties of Poor House Director with honesty and fidelity, I hereby offer myself as a candidate for said office, subject to the will of the representatives of the Cambria Democracy in the coming county convention assembled.

W. McDERMITT.

Washington Twp., June 18, 1877. tc.*

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Here, There, and the Other Place.

--Cherries sold in Johnstown on Saturday last at two cents a quart.

--The Huntingdon papers are very reticent nowadays about the Belgian glass works.

--A four hundred pound bear was caught in a trap in Clearfield county a few nights ago.

--Peerless Navy and Fine Cut Chewing, made by W. & D. Rinehart, cannot be surpassed.

--The Ebensburg silver cornet band made the welkin ring at Cherry Tree on the Fourth.

--If a merchant keeps W. & D. Rinehart's Long Cut, that's enough—he knows his business.

--There were one hundred and sixty-nine houses in the Huntingdon county house-cleaning.

--The Latta Guard of Altoona, to the number of forty, picnicked at Loretto on the Fourth.

--Several spring houses in this part of the county were swept away by the flood on Monday night last.

--A notable grower of potatoes says that potato bug hatched at sunrise goes to bed a grandfather.

--A cow belonging to Mr. Felix O'Neill, of Munster township, was killed by lightning on Monday night last.

--In a Nursery wherein all is life and health instead of crying and fretting, there ought to be found Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup. Price 25 cents per bottle.

--A man seven feet two inches in height, weighing 300 pounds, and calling himself Chas. Bernard Blondin, passed over the Pa. R. R. Tuesday last, en route for New York.

--The store of Akers & Bauman, in Johnstown, was entered by burglars through the front cellar door, on Friday night last, and robbed of a considerable quantity of goods.

--The barns of L. McCarrell, in Mount Pleasant township, and James Dickey, in Illegal township, Westmoreland county, were struck by lightning, lately, and totally consumed.

--Several of the Cambria county lawyers returned home from Hollidaysburg on Monday night last with stomachs badly demoralized by the big feed served up at the Court House dedication.

--Scott Williams, of Altoona, who is not Bob Williams, of Ebensburg, (now in Chicago,) had the index finger of his left hand cut off on Monday last while assisting to move a piano for Mr. John Hind.

--Dr. Hoffman will be at Wilmore on Tuesday next, July 10th, and at Strongstown, Indiana county, on Wednesday, July 18th. Call and see him at either of these two points and have your decayed teeth with you.

--John Gore, formerly of Johnstown, the conviction in Pittsburgh for receiving stolen goods was noticed in our last issue, was on Saturday last sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the Allegheny county workhouse.

--Criswell A. Reese, recently convicted at Huntingdon of murder in the second degree, comes of savage stock, his great grandfather having been a "big Injin me" not only of the original but of the aboriginal persuasion.

--"Our Boys" of Johnstown waxed our boys (a pickin nine) of Ebensburg pretty handily in a game of base ball, Wednesday afternoon, on the grounds in this place, the score standing 21 for "Our Boys" to 13 for our boys.

--An animated discussion with stones and other missiles was indulged in at a picnic in Clay township on the 4th inst., and as a consequence several parties went home with many sore heads. We did not learn the cause of the disturbance.

--Our neighbor of the *Herald* has just been made to realize that fame consists in attending a Republican Senatorial conference and having his name heralded to the world next day through the columns of the Altoona *Tribune* as Ed. Jones, Esq., a "confree."

--Miss Mamie Ryan, eldest daughter of Sheriff Ryan, of this place, was awarded a handsome silver badge at the seventh annual commencement, on Friday evening last, of St. Mary's Academy Johnstown, for application and practising Beethoven's music.

--While Daniel Teeter and his sister Amanda were on their way to a funeral near Woodberry, Bedford county, a few days ago, a spring wagon, the horses took fright and ran away, throwing the occupants out of the vehicle and instantly killing Miss Teeter.

--The editor of the Curwensville *Times*, we doubt concluding that he had worked his brain hard enough and long enough in backing the harness, has taken to himself a wife in the person of Miss Tillie Thompson, of that place. The happy couple have our best wishes.

--The scholars, teachers and immediate friends of the Presbyterian Sabbath School of this place will indulge in a basket picnic to-morrow (Saturday), in a fine grove near Buckle's mill. All well disposed persons wishing to participate with them will be heartily welcomed.

--The special weekly train between Pittsburgh and Ebensburg will make its first trip on Saturday next, reaching this place at 6 o'clock, p. m., and leaving here at 6,40 on Monday morning, making the run each way in three hours and a half. The train, we presume, will be kept on during the summer.

--In the U. S. District Court, Pittsburgh, on Saturday last, in the matter of John Benshoff, bankrupt, Johnstown, an order was made for the sale of personal property; and in the matter of Charles A. McGonnigle, bankrupt, Blairsville, an order was made disallowing certain exemptions and setting them aside.

--It is said that a dwelling house at Galveston was struck by lightning during one of the recent storms, and one side of the building torn out, the cooking stove demolished, and other damage done. We did not learn the name of the owner, and indeed do not know to a certainty whether the report is true or false.

--An infant son, thirteen months old, of Mr. Dietrich Phillippi, of Somerset township, Somerset county, fell from the top of a stairway, a few days ago, in consequence of the giving away of a portion of the balusters, and striking on the floor beneath received injuries which caused death on the following day.

--Mem. from Society Journal: "Miss S—— appeared to positive disadvantage because of cloudiness of complexion and—must we write it?—Pimples spoiling an otherwise beautiful countenance! [She should by all means procure and use Dr. Bull's Blood Mixture.—Rep.]

--Monday night last a barn near Hollidaysburg, owned by a man named Rhoads, and another on Brush mountain, name of owner not ascertained, were struck by lightning, set on fire and totally consumed with all their contents. A house on Reservoir Hill, Altoona, was badly shattered the same night.

--Mr. Henry Cassidy, an engineer on the Western division, Pa. R. R., informs the Altoona *Globe* that while going down the eastern side of the mountain Monday night, he observed the lightning strike the steel rail in front of him at two different times and places and run along it for a distance of twenty feet.

--Mrs. M. A. Quartz started to go to the Catholic pic-nic on the Fourth, but had not proceeded very far when the spring wagon in which she was seated struck a rut in the road and threw her against the seat in front with such force as to fracture one of the ligatures in her right knee and lame her very badly though we hope not permanently.

--An old man named John Denithome lost his balance while looking out of a second story window in the effort to discover the cause of some noise near his house at Phœnixville, Chester county, a few nights ago, and now Huntingdon is getting credit for the accident simply because a daughter of the unfortunate gentleman resides in that place.

--The Philadelphia *Times* credits the Cambria *Herald* with saying that the delegates from this county have been instructed to support Schell and Noyes in the Democratic State convention for Auditor General and State Treasurer. As the Cambria delegates have not yet been chosen it looks very much as if there was some mistake about this announcement.

--Go forth in haste, with bills and paste, proclaim to all the nation, that Wolff can sell of clothing well, enough for all creation; and while you're out just yell and shout what's true beyond a doubt, that cash in hand will there command the best of bargains in the land. Don't forget Godfrey Wolff's mammoth clothing emporium, next door to the post-office, Altoona.

--They meet—that is, she went to the store and made him turn things o'er and o'er, till he vanished behind the goods, and then she pleasantly said she'd call again, though Randolph hopes, in his inmost heart, that still never more come to the busy mart where he as a salesman clever and true finds business enough more pleasant to do in waiting on people whose time is employed in buying cheap goods from Myers & Lloyd.

--Parties having pianos to tune and put in order will do well to engage the services of Mr. Wm. C. Severin, of Carrolltown, who is not only fully competent for the task, but whose work is more thorough and charges less exorbitant than those of piano-tuners generally. Mr. S. tuned and put in perfect order a piano in this place on Monday last, and to quote an expression of the young lady who manipulates the keys, "it is just splendid."

--Andrew Dean, residing near Everett, Bedford county, a few days ago, placed a chain around his horse's neck and turned him out to pasture in the woods on his farm. A short time afterward the animal was needed, and was found dead, the chain having caught on the limb of a tree, and the horse strangled to death.

--Parties pretending to be agents for a certain patent hay-fork are said to be at work in several of the neighboring counties extorting money from some of the more gullible farmers on the plea that forks owned and used by them are an infringement of the patent represented by them. Our agricultural friends should be on the look out for these and other swindlers of like character.

--The services of Daniel H. Zahm as fireman on our Branch train have been disposed with, and D. M. Ritter, heretofore filling the position of brakeman, has been put in his place, Conductor Quartz meantime being required to play it alone on the train proper, except, if we mistake not, that Mr. Ritter is to assist him in some of the duties. Mr. Zahm, if report speaks truly, is to fire on one of the engines on the main line.

--We have been requested to notify all persons indebted to the late firm of Pryce, Baxter & Co., as well as to the former proprietors of the Ebensburg Woolen Factory, that if they do not call and settle their respective accounts with Mr. Wm. J. McLaughlin, at the Company's store, on or before the 15th of July, proximo, they will find their bills in the hands of an officer for collection, with costs added. Let all interested heed this notice, which is the last that will be given.

--If you don't want to come to Grief you needn't try to get a ride in the Carrolltown hack. Grief, you know, is the name of the new contractor for carrying the mails from Ebensburg to Carrolltown and points beyond and his first trip was made on Monday last with a fine new hack and a spanking pair of grays. Hope he won't come to grief himself, though at the price for which he has agreed to do the work there are some people who think he will find it anything but a fat take.

--A small boy, who no harm apprehended, to the tree-top serenely ascended for an immature peach which hung out of reach, and when he came down his trouserloons were so fearfully rended that his indulgent papa, who was obliged to go to Jas. J. Murphy's Star Clothing Hall, 109 Clinton street Johnstown, and buy him a new pair, had no hesitation in saying after he made the purchase that better wearing apparel at lower prices never sought purchasers among the children of men.

--Mr. James Smith, a resident of Gallitzin, aged about 60 years, was buried on Friday last in the Catholic cemetery on Tunnel Hill. Mr. Smith's visited this place about one month ago, and while returning to married daughter residing, he was taken ill, but in a day or two after was able to proceed to his home. His illness, however, the nature of which we did not learn, proved fatal in a few days after. He was well known and highly respected by all his neighbors and acquaintances. May he rest in peace.

--For three nights in succession, ending on Monday night, or rather at an early hour on Tuesday morning, this vicinity was visited by thunder and lightning storms of almost unequalled ferocity, the one on Monday night being especially terrific and destructive—in fact such a storm as has seldom if ever been experienced in this latitude. Considerable damage was done to growing crops in various parts of the county, and small bridges were either swept away or badly demoralized, but beyond that, so far as we have learned, little or no loss was sustained, if we except the drowning of a few chickens in the East Ward.

--Nobody questions the superiority of W. & D. Rinehart's No. 1 Long Cut Smoking Tobacco.

--What purported to be the Republican Senatorial conference of this district met in Hollidaysburg on Monday last and confirmed the action of the Republican committee of this county in selecting Mr. John L. Harper, of White township, as Senatorial delegate to the State convention, but without any renewal of the instructions already given him to support Col. John A. Lemon for Auditor General. Cambria county was represented in the conference by our neighbor of the *Herald* alone, the other two conferees, H. H. Kuhn and Alvin Evans, Esqs., although in Hollidaysburg at the time, not being present at the meeting.

--There is no better Cut Smoking Tobacco in the world than W. & D. Rinehart's, Pittsburgh, Pa.

--Dr. Diller Luther and M. H. Dickenson Esq., both of Philadelphia and both members of the Public Board of Charities, paid a brief visit to our county poor-house on Wednesday last, and after a hurried though entirely satisfactory examination of the building and its surroundings, were so much gratified with all they saw that they had no hesitation in saying that they deemed it their duty as well as their pleasure to report the house and farm as among the best conducted and best cared for institutions of the kind they had ever visited. This is praise indeed for Steward Lilly and his excellent lady, the matron in charge, and what makes it the more gratifying is the fact that it is eminently well deserved.

--Judge Jeremiah S. Black, who has not been in Ebensburg since 1856, informed some of our lawyers in Hollidaysburg on Monday last that he would, Providence permitting, look in on us some time before the close of the present summer—a promise which reminds us of a little anecdote, as the lamented Lincoln was prone to remark. During the celebrated Porter-Ritner campaign of 1838 Judge Black made a speech in this place such as few men but himself could or can make, and at its close a well known citizen of the county, who is still living, rose to his feet and moved that that speech be made over again but as such a proceeding, even if practicable, was not possible, the speech having been entirely extempore, the motion did not of course prevail.

--Thousands consumers know the superiority of W. & D. Rinehart's Peerless Navy and Fine Cut.

--Rev. Father Bowen, of St. Francis' College, Loretto had, we are sorry to learn, the misfortune to be thrown and trampled upon by a horse, on Sunday evening last, a very painful though not serious injury to the left shoulder being the result. The Rev. gentleman, who was at the time on his way to attend a sick call, stopped at the watering-trough east of Loretto to give his horse a drink, and while there another horse and rider halted at the same place for a like purpose. This proceeding did not meet the kindly approbation of the first comer, which manifested its displeasure by elevating its hind feet in the effort to kick the other animal, thereby causing the girth to break and beringing on the disaster above noted.

--All good judges admit the superior quality of W. & D. Rinehart's Peerless Navy and Fine Cut.

--During the terrible storm of Monday night, the lightning entered an old-fashioned chimney at the residence of Mrs. Silas Parrish, in Munster township, and passing down the flue, set fire to a piece of tape which was used in keeping a large iron crane out of the way of the kitchen stove pipe, and after making a tour of the stove itself, which stood in the fire-place, knocked a few spawls from the stone hearth and buried itself in the earth beneath at a spot within a few inches of the kitchen floor. Our esteemed friend and patron, Mr. Thos. L. Parrish, of Altoona, who was sleeping in the house at the time, informs us that the building seemed to him to have been raised several inches from its foundation, but apart from this no unpleasant sensations were experienced, except that Mr. Parrish and the lady of the house were afflicted next morning with a dull headache, though none of the other inmates of the house were in any way affected.

--Ask your grocer for W. & D. Rinehart's Peerless Navy and Fine Cut. All first class grocers keep it.

--The Greensburg *Argus* says that new developments have come to light within the past week concerning the robbery, by a gang of whites and blacks, of the Miller family, near New Alexandria, on the night of June 7, which reveal the fact that the person of Mrs. Miller, of Indiana county, who happened to be on a visit, with her husband, at the Miller mansion, was brutally outraged by the fiends, and rumor has it that she died from the effects of her injuries on Thursday or Friday of last week. These facts, the *Argus* avers would have been revealed much sooner were it not that the Millers are ultra Covenanters in religion, one of the peculiarities of which faith is an inordinate friendship for the negro, several of whom were participators in the hellish act referred to. The guilty parties are now in jail, but the paper from which we quote hints very strongly at a resort to Lynch law should the reports in regard to the death of Mrs. Miller prove to be correct.

--Nothing but the best material is used in the manufacture of W. & D. Rinehart's No. 1 Long Cut Smoking Tobacco.

--The glorious Fourth came and went so far as Ebensburg was concerned without the tap of a drum or the tread of a soldier, and yet it was a pleasant day pleasantly spent, notwithstanding the lowering clouds and slight fall of rain in the morning. At the Catholic pic-nic the best of enjoyment and good feeling prevailed throughout the day, and the abundance of substantials and luxuries provided for the occasion were eagerly sought for by the hungry and thirsty crowd in attendance, while the music and dancing found many well pleased votaries, though not to the same extent as in former years. All in all, it was a decided success, and we are glad to know that quite a handsome sum was realized for the good cause. At the Congregational Sabbath School pic-nic, held in a grove north of town, a like degree of pure enjoyment and good cheer prevailed, and the little folks and their adult friends returned home in the evening well pleased with the recreations and festivities of the day.

--No. 1 Long Cut Smoking is not made from trashy logs, but of the very best material. W. & D. Rinehart guarantee their brands.

--On Monday last the new and elegant Court House at Hollidaysburg was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies, the occasion bringing together a large concourse of people to witness the interesting event. Most of the members of the bar from Cambria and Huntingdon counties were present, as was Judge Jeremiah S. Black, who held the first Court in the new county of Blair in July, 1846, and also Judge Orvis, of the Centre district and Judge Hall, of the Bedford district. A very able and interesting address on the judicial history of the county was delivered by Judge Dean, in which he eloquently referred to the distinguished career of Judge Black in the different public positions he has filled. Judge Dean also, as was eminently appropriate, paid a feeling and well merited tribute to the ability and integrity of his predecessor on the Bench Hon. George Taylor. Judge Black did not deliver a prepared address, as it was published he would, but made a few remarks in his own witty and peculiar style. The citizens of Blair county are to be congratulated on the dedication of their new Court House, which has been erected at a cost of about $125,000, and is said not only to be a model in its way, but as near perfection as anything built by human hands could possibly be.

"THE CONFLICT OF AGES."—Men differ on nearly every issue. There have always been opposite parties in politics and religion, though the measures fought over one day may be universally adopted at another, and those sacrificed regarded as heroes and martyrs. Medicine has also been subject to revolutionary disturbances. When Drs. Harvey and Jenner announced their discoveries, they were held in contempt and ridicule by an incredulous and ignorant public, yet to-day they are received and honored by all as benefactors. When Dr. Pierce announced his *Discovery*, many seemed to doubt, and were skeptical concerning all medicines and doctors, but proof of merit has dispelled all doubt, and to-day the Golden Medical Discovery is the standard remedy in curing the most obstinate diseases of the liver and blood, having almost entirely superseded the old-time sarsaparillas by reason of its superior merits.

NORWICH, Chenango Co., N. Y., Nov. 34, 1876.

R. V. PIERCE, M. D.:

I was afflicted with a scrofulous affection on one of my legs. It was very troublesome for over two years, so much so that I could not wear a boot, and I had to keep my leg bandaged. It resulted in a raw sore. It got so bad that it became a general talk that I would have to undergo amputation of the limb. One physician told me he never saw such a sore cured. I commenced taking your Golden Medical Discovery together with your Pellets as directed on the bottles, and when I had consumed six bottles of Discovery, my leg was entirely well and has remained so ever since—a period of two years—and I would not swap it for fifty wooden legs. Yours truly, JOHN SHATTUCK.

BAROSMA is the name of a medicine that has cured more cases of inflammation of the kidneys, bladder and gravel than any known preparation extant. We have a great number of certificates from both males and females who have been cured, experiencing almost instant relief, in cases of back-ache, strain or cold. It is prepared by E. K. Thompson, Titusville. Ask any respectable druggist, who will get it for you if he has not got it in his stock. Price, $1.00 per bottle.

DEAFNESS.--Dr. Keyser cured me of deafness in a few weeks.

LOUIS MULLER, No. 20, 6th Street.
Dr. Keyser's office, 120 Penn St., Pittsburgh.

NEGOTIABLE PAPER.—*An Important Decision by the Supreme Court.*—The Supreme Court, sitting at Harrisburg, rendered an important decision last week in the case of Woods vs. North, error to the Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, which is of great interest to bankers and business men, as it involves the validity of indorsements of promissory notes containing what is known as the five per cent collection clause, which was given by Judge Sharswood, and is as follows:

It is a necessary quality of negotiable paper that it should be simple, certain, unconditional, not subject to any contingency. It would be a mere affectation of learning to cite the elementary treatises and the decided cases which have established this principle. It is very important to the commercial community that it should be maintained in all its rigor.

Applying it to the note sued upon in this case, we are of the opinion that it violates this rule. If it had been payable at sixty days, with five per cent., it would have been objectionable as usurious on its face. It would not, however, on that account have invalidated the note or destroyed its negotiability. A negotiable note may be made payable with interest from its date, and if more than lawful interest is stipulated for, it does not, in Pennsylvania, make the contract void, but only the usury. Hence such a note is sufficiently certain. It is payable at maturity with lawful interest. But in the paper now in question there enters, as to the amount, and undoubted element of uncertainty. It is a mistake to suppose that if the note was unpaid at maturity the five per cent. would be payable to the holder by the parties. It must go into the hands of an attorney for collection. It is not a sum necessarily payable. The phrase "collection fee" necessarily implies this. Not only so, but this amount of per centage cannot be arbitrarily determined by the parties. It must be only what would be a reasonable compensation to an attorney for collection. This, in reason, and the usage of the legal profession, depends upon the amount of the note. Five per cent. would probably be considered by a jury as a reasonable compensation upon the collection of a note of three hundred and seventy-seven dollars. But if it were three thousand dollas they would probably think only one per cent. would be fair, were thirty thousand dollars. Now, then, can this note be said to be certain as to its amount, or that amount unaffected by any contingency?

Interest and costs of protest, after non-payment at maturity, are necessary legal incidents of the contract, and the insertion of them in the body of the note would not affect its negotiability. Neither does a clause waiving exemption, for that in no way touches the simplicity and certainty of the paper. But a collateral agreement as here, depending, too, as it does, upon its reasonableness, to be determined by the verdict of a jury, is entirely different. It may be well characterized, like an agreement to confess a judgment was by Chief Justice Gibson, as "luggage," which negotiable paper, riding as it does, on the wings of the wind, is not a courier able to carry.

If this collateral agreement may be introduced with impunity, what may *not* be? It is the first step in the wrong direction which costs.

These instruments may come to be lumbered up with all sorts of stipulations, and all sorts of difficulties, contentions and litigation results. It is the best rule *obsta principiis*. Judgment reversed.

The case came up on writ of error from Judge Dean, of Huntingdon, who had decided such paper to be negotiable.

It is asserted by a Philadelphia paper, that the amount of such notes current in the interior and western counties of the State, represent not less than five million dollars. This is possibly an exaggeration, but it is well known that the amount is very large.

SAD SUICIDE IN BLACKLICK TOWNSHIP.—An intelligent and respectable young man named William Cameron, son of Mr. John Cameron, of Blacklick township, committed suicide on last Saturday afternoon by cutting his throat from ear to ear with a razor, thereby severing the windpipe and causing almost instant death. The victim of this shocking tragedy, who was aged about 27 years, followed the occupation of school teaching for several years past, in which we are told he was quite proficient, but at the close of the recent term at Brallier's school, in said township, of which he had charge, he went to Alleghany county, where he became pastor of a Methodist congregation, having previously, we believe, preached on several occasions with great success, but whether as a probationist or a licensed minister we are not prepared to say. Be that as it may, however, he gave up his charge in Allegheny county in course of a few weeks and returned to his home in Blacklick township, where he has ever since been laboring under a disease of the mind which was not only painfully apparent to his friends, but of which he himself was fully aware, as is evidenced by the fact that he requested his family to keep a close watch upon his movements, as he feared that he would do himself bodily harm. Matters continued in this way until the time above mentioned, young Cameron's friends meantime scarcely permitting him out of their sight, when he and his father, in company with two neighbors named Empfield and Bracken, paid a visit to the old gentleman's saw-mill, near which his father and Mr. Empfield seated themselves on a log, while young Cameron and Mr. Bracken continued their walk for some distance further, the former finally, however, hastily excusing himself and abruptly parting with his companion, who hastened back and informed the other two gentlemen of the circumstance. Alarmed at this time of events, Mr. Cameron, accompanied by Messrs. Empfield and Bracken, went in search of the truant, whom they soon after found in a dense laurel thicket, with his throat cut from ear to ear, as already stated, and life totally extinct, the unfortunate young man having evidently perpetrated the rash act and then crawled into the thicket while his life's blood was rapidly oozing away. That he was not in his right mind when he committed self-murder is of course beyond question, and that his mental derangement was the result of close and severe study seems to be equally certain. Being a man of more than ordinary ability and great promise, and possessing as he did the respect and good will of all who knew him, his sad and shocking death is one of the most lamentable we have ever been called upon to chronicle; and it is almost needless to say that the friends have the sympathy of all feeling hearts in their terrible bereavement.

DEATH OF A VENERABLE LADY.—We copy from the Johnstown *Democrat* the following notice of the death of the venerable mother of a large family well known and greatly esteemed in that vicinity, among whom we may name Messrs. David and John Dibert, two of the most enterprising and successful citizens of Johnstown. The *Democrat* says:

Mrs. Rachel Dibert, of Johnstown, departed this life on Monday morning, June 25th, at one o'clock, aged 79 years, 1 month, and 12 days.

Few persons were better known to this community than the deceased. Her birth-place was in the neighoorhood of Dibertsville, Somerset county, where she lived with her father, Mr. Christian Blough, a Mennonite farmer, until the age of twenty-two years, when she became united in marriage with Mr. John Dibert. For nearly twenty years they resided in Dibertsville; Mr. Dibert being there engaged in farming, milling, and tanning. In April, 1846, they removed to Johnstown; Mr. D. here actively engaging in merchandising and manufacturing. For a few years they also resided in and kept the old Mansion House, corner of Portage and Franklin streets.

The husband of the deceased, Mr. John Dibert, is well remembered by our older citizens as an earnest, industrious, exemplary man.—He was a descendent of a Hollander, who emigrated from Amsterdam over a century ago; and seemed to have inherited the thrift, perseverence, and other good traits proverbial with the Dutch people. He died in November, 1849, aged 49 years.

Mrs. Rachel Dibert lived to attain the ripe age of three score and thirteen years—to be a blessing and soloce to her children and grandchildren, of whom seven children, forty-three grand-children and one great-grand-child, are living. One family now residing in Topeka, Kansas; one in Lancaster, Pa.; and one in Trenton, N. J.; while the others have their homes in Johnstown.

The deceased was always known as a kind mother and a good christian woman. From early life she was a consistent member of the church, and was ever dearly beloved by those who were associated with her. As a friend has said "her religion was demonstrative, cheerful and happy; and she so demonstrated the christian graces as to earn the respect and confidence of the whole community, irrespective of social or religious peculiarities."

Her funeral took place on Tuesday afternoon. At two o'clock her remains were taken from her late residence on Locust street to the First M. E. Church where appropriate services were conducted and a sermon delivered by Rev. Wm. Lynch, and from thence to Sandy vale Cemetery, where she was by tender hands and bereaved hearts laid in her last resting place until the last trumpet shall awaken her to glories held in reservation for the pure in heart—the ever blessed.

Her relatives and friends will ever retain a sweet remembrance of her character and worth.

—Many of the eggs brought to market these days are a little too ripe.

Letter from the West.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, June 25, 1877.

EDITOR FREEMAN—Almost three years have passed and gone since I "slid" from the top of the Alleghenies and landed in the prosperous State of Iowa; but as I have recently taken a new departure which has added a couple of hundred miles to my "western experience," being now a dweller in the extreme western portion of the State, and as Council Bluffs is a place of considerable importance and interest, I have concluded to indite you a short epistle of a descriptive character.

First, then, Council Bluffs is, as you are aware from personal observation, having been here on a flying visit on one occasion, the western terminus of all the eastern railroads, as well as the eastern end, as the Supreme Court has finally decided after pondering over the subject for four years, of the great Union Pacific railway. You see the city of Omaha, just across the Missouri river, conceded and insisted that the road terminated within its limits, all of which would, if successful, have been "some"—in fact "a big thing"—for the city aforesaid; but as Council Bluffs declined to see it with those optics, the result was a long legal contest which finally culminated in a victory for "our side," and as a consequence the U. P. Co. are about to erect a magnificent depot at this point, which, when finished, will be the finest structure of the kind west of Chicago.

Council Bluffs takes its name from the fact that it is in close proximity to the bluffs which in years agone were the scene of a great council participated in by the then "noble red men" of this vast region. The town is within a mile of the Missouri river, over which and plainly visible from this place is the big bridge of the U. P. R. R., a most marvelous piece of workmanship. It is about a mile in length and cost some $3,000,000. The iron piers upon which it rests are sunk into the sandy bottom sixty feet in order to secure a solid foundation, and then tower upward from low water mark a distance of sixty feet more. The approach to the bridge on this side is about as steep as the grade around "Horse Shoe Bend," on the Pa. R. R., and the labored puffing required of an engine in drawing a train up is only equalled by the ease and celerity with which it brings one down.

Council Bluffs is a city of over 15,000 inhabitants, and notwithstanding the present great depression in business, is exceedingly prosperous and progressive. It contains several fine buildings, among which may be mentioned the Ogden House, a new hotel recently finished, containing 125 rooms or thereabouts and elegantly furnished and supplied with all the modern improvements, thus making it the most complete and extensive of its kind in the great northwest, and the Public High School building, which is located on the most elevated spot in town. The reasons for placing an institution of learning so high up are obvious. First, it gives the scholars grand views in reaching it, and, secondly, it is thereby enabled to turn out its graduates with a *higher* and *more exalted* knowledge of what they have really learned by climbing the educational "ladder."

By ascending one of these hills a magnificent view of the country for miles around is as well in Iowa as Nebraska, is obtained. The fertile fields of the granger and the busy workshops and far-reaching railroads of the mechanics appear before the vision—a vast and beautiful panorama of nature's handiwork coupled with the fruits of industry and civilization.

This portion of Iowa is one of the most productive in the State, the crops here never having at any time been a failure. Little fear is entertained in regard to the grasshoppers, as the late Spring cold snaps "laid them out" by the millions, and every means of extermination is now being employed to exterminate them, the latest and simplest method being the smearing of a plank with tar and drawing it over the fields, and woe betide the festive "hopper" that so far forgets himself as to hop on to this "infernal machine" once on he becomes forcibly convinced of the fact that it is a nice thing to tie to, and as a consequence makes up his mind to ride "it out that line if it takes all summer." Yours, C. S. C.

[Written for the CAMBRIA FREEMAN.]

TO "ROB ROY" McCORMICK.

The far Nevada mountains fling
Their westward shadows o'er your home,
And pierce with high upreaching peaks
The lofty arch—the sky'cy dome;
And rivers course: Pactolian plains
That glitter with the golden grains.

Far different the scene from that,
Or, which your earlier manhood gazed,
Our quiet Pennsylvania hills
By Shasta's side would stand amazed,
And our tall pines that kiss the breeze
Are small beside your giant Trees.

The broad Pacific rolls its waves
In foam against your Golden Gate,
And white-winged navies bear abroad
The products of your mighty State,
And fire upon your mountains tall
Wave signals to the nations all.

But still the skies are all the same;
The same bright moon looks down at night
On Mariposa's flowing stream
That makes old Connaugh so bright,
And eyes both here and there still turn
To where Arcturus' glories burn.

But here or there, what matter where?
Life's duties still are plain to view,
And in the light 'twixt wrong and right
May we be found both stout and true,
That when we're gone some one may say
"These men wrought well in their brief day."

How sweetly on the evening air
The perfume comes from roses cast;
I would that thus the memory
Would linger round me of the Past—
The merry days so freely spent
When we, Rob Roy, were "first acquent."

T. J. C.

AUGUST FLOWER.—The most miserable beings in the world are those suffering from Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint. More than seventy-five per cent of the people in the United States are afflicted with these two diseases and their effects; such as a sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Habitual Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart, Heart-burn, Water-brash, gnawing and burning pains at the pit of the Stomach, Yellow Skin, Coated Tongue and disagreeable taste in the mouth, coming up of food after eating, low spirits, &c. Go to your Druggists, Lemmon & Murray, Ebensburg, or to P. M. Woleslagle & Son, Wilmore, and get a 75 cent Bottle of AUGUST FLOWER or a Sample Bottle for 10 cents. Try it. Two doses will relieve you.

FROM THE HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITY IN SWEDEN.—As I have had occasion to see several persons who, for some time have used Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer, and know that it has restored the original color of the hair, as well as being efficient in removing the itching and dandruff that accompanies the falling off of the hair, I consider it my duty to acknowledge the same to Mr. Sachs.

VINCENT LUNDBERG,
Physician-in-Chief to the King and Preserver of his life.
STOCKHOLM, July 7, 1868.

CLEARING OUT SALE.—*Great Reductions in all Departments.*—To make room for our Fall importations we will during this month sell the balance of our stock of

Silks, Shawls,
Cloaks, Dolmas,
Dress Goods,
Linens,
Chintzes, &c.,

at bargain prices.

HUGUS & HACKE,
Fifth avenue and Market street,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE DRS. OLDSHUE.—The reputation of these eminent physician as successful and expert in their profession is widely known. Confidence in their ability to cure most obstinate cases is still increasing which accounts for their already large and growing practice. By sending a vial of morning urine by express (not by mail,) with name age, and P. O. address of the patient, they can send the necessary medicines. The office is located at 152 Grant street.—*Pittsburgh Commercial Gazette.*

RUPTURE.—If you are ruptured the best thing you can do is to call on DR. KEYSER and have a good Truss fitted. I say fitted, for there are more mistakes made by ill-fitting Trusses in the treatment of rupture than in any other way. Dr. Keyser's Trusses are not only cheaper but they are better than can be had anywhere in the United States. Dr. Keyser will cure rupture in most cases and will warrant cures. Dr. Keyser, 120 and 240 Penn ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

OBITUARY.

THOMPSON.—Died, in this place, on Tuesday morning, July 2, 1877, FRANCES J., only daughter of James M., and Frances M. Thompson, aged 2 years and 2 months.

"As the bird to its sheltering nest,
When the storm on the hills is abroad,
So her spirit hath flown from this world of unrest,
To repose on the bosom of God."

DR A. M. KEIM,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
LORETTO, PA.

Office opposite A. J. Christy's Drug Store. Night calls can be made at the office. [5-4.-1y.]

NOTICE.—I hereby notify all persons not to interfere with the following described property bought by me at Sheriff's sale as the property of Francis Durbin and left with him at my pleasure: 1 gray mare, 1 cow, 2 sets harness, 6 acres corn, 5 acres wheat, 4 acres oats, 1 acre potatoes, 2 bedsteads and bedding, 1 cook stove, 1 heating stove, 1 cupboard, 6 chairs, 1 bureau, and 2 plows. S. M. DOUGLASS.

Clearfield Twp., June 30, 1877.--3t.--$4.50.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of HENRY FOSTER, dec'd.

Letters testamentary on the estate of the above named decedent, late of Ebensburg borough, Cambria county, Pa., having been issued to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them in legal form for settlement.

JOSEPH GUTWALD, Executor.

Ebensburg, July 2, 1877.--6t.

AGENTS WANTED $50 to $200 PER MONTH
A New, Clear and Concise
UNIVERSAL HISTORY

Commencing with the earliest periods and closing March, 1877. 3 volumes of the World's great, Grand History in one. **Ancient, Middle Ages, and Modern,** including history of *Centennial Exhibition, Inauguration of President Hayes,* and *Turkish Difficulties.* A book of thrilling interest and universal need. Sells faster than any other—Beautiful illustrations, low prices, quick sales, extra terms, circulars free. Address J. C. McCURDY & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.; Cincinnati, O.; Chicago, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo. [6-29.-20.]

ARGUMENT LIST.—In pursuance of Rule 10 of the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, notice is hereby given that at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Ebensburg on TUESDAY, the 10th day of JULY, A. D. 1877, the following matters in the estate of decedents will be presented for argument, to wit:

Rule on Paul McKenna, administrator of Mark McLaughlin, dec'd, to show cause why an attachment should not be awarded against him for certain monies appropriated by Auditor's report.

Motion of F. A. Shoemaker, esq., to rescind the order of sale to sell certain real estate of Ludwig Craver, dec'd.

Rule on executors of George Venable, dec'd, to show cause why said executors should not give bail.

Rule to show cause why widow's appraisement in the estate of Augustine Glass, dec'd, should not be set aside

JAMES M. SINGER,
Ebensburg, June 3, 1877. Clerk O. C.

ARGUMENT LIST.—Causes set down for argument at an Argument Court to be held at Ebensburg, in and for the county of Cambria, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of JULY, A. D. 1877:

Timothy Hunt vs. Cornelius Hunt and Geo. Gillen; S. E. Burns, use of, vs. Leonard Hollis and Peter Urban; McClure vs. Mary Jane Mitchell; Charles McGough vs. Wm. Burgoon; S. E. Burns, endorsee, vs. Youngkin & Beers; J. J. Gillespie's use vs. G. Fulmer; W. E. Schmertz & Co. vs. Richard Trotter; Wm. S. Dickey's Executors vs. Thomas & Langhein; Same vs. Same; Barker, Assignee of Zahm, Exceptions to Auditor's Report; John Broombaugh vs. P. J. Krise; Exceptions to Report of Jno. H. Brown, Auditor on Lizzie Rainey's real estate; Ex

Wonderful Petrifactions in Colorado.

On Friday last we received a call from Mr. L. Allen, an elderly gentleman from Rochester, New York, who came to Colorado about a year ago. By the advice of physicians Mr. Allen was instructed to keep in the open air as much as possible, and so has travelled extensively through Southern Colorado, prospecting and viewing the country. He gave us the particulars of a strange discovery he made on one of his tramps, but declined to give the exact locality mentioned, only that it was some distance from Pueblo. At the place mentioned several large mounds or foothills appear rising from the plains and situated some distance from the mountains. Mr. Allen visited these, and the first thing peculiar he noticed was what appeared to be a petrified cocoanut. It was much larger than the ordinary fruit of this kind, but almost perfect in formation. The three eyes of a cocoanut were plainly to be seen. On breaking open the strange stone or petrifaction the shell appeared perfect, being some half an inch in thickness, and the inside was composed of white crystal quartz. Mr. Allen continued his investigations and discovered a number of other specimens similar to the first; also others resembling other kinds of fruits. Some of these contained what appeared to be seeds embedded in quartz. Specimens of petrified wood in large quantities were also found. The mounds or hills appeared to be made up of loose, sandy soil, and shells were found in great variety and quantity.

The strangest part of the discovery, however, was yet to come. In digging into the side of the hill Mr. Allen unearthed what seemed to be a perfectly petrified sea turtle, and before closing his investigations about a dozen of these were discovered. He described them to us as being almost perfect, and no doubt appears to remain in his mind but that they are genuine petrifactions of sea turtle such as are found in the Pacific. From the numerous specimens of shells that are found at various places on the plains, and numbers of which are found in the neighborhood, many persons are led to believe that the great plains on which we live were at one time the bed of an immense ocean, and this discovery tends to confirm that theory. We learn that several gentlemen of this city, to whom Mr. Allen has disclosed his discovery, propose accompanying him in a wagon to the scene of his explorations and bringing with them some of the new found curiosities.—*Colorado Springs Mountaineer.*

AFFECTION IN BIRD LIFE.—The fidelity and affectionate intimacy of married bird life appears most conspicuously in pairs of the grosbeak family and in small parrots. Here is perfect harmony of will and deed. The two sweethearts appear unwilling to leave one another's company for a moment all their life; they do everything together—eating and drinking, bathing, and dressing of feathers, sleeping and waking. Various degrees of affection and harmony are discernible on close observation.—Among the small grosbeaks, pairs of which sit together, the intimate relation is never disturbed; even over the feeding cup there is no quarreling. They stand highest in this respect among birds. Love tokens are exchanged by pressing of beaks together—a veritable kissing, accompanied by loving gestures. They are also more sociable, and even at nesting time more peaceable, than other birds. In the case of other grosbeaks, when the male bird sits by the female in the nest, there are various demonstrations of affection, but also slight occasional disputes, especially about feeding time. Next in order come the small parrots, which also appear almost inseparable. The male bird feeds its companion with seeds from the crop. This goes on quite regularly during the hatching, and until the young are somewhat grown. During all this time the hen bird, which broods alone, never leaves the nest but for a few minutes, and the cock shows such affectionate care that the whole day he seems to do nothing but take food and give it again. Yet even this loving union is marred from time to time, even during the hatching time, with quarrels that even come to blows. Again the male bird of a pair of chaffinches only occasionally sits on the eggs or young, but he watches the nest very carefully, singing to his mate the while, accompanies the hen in flight, and helps her in feeding the young.—*Chamber's Journal.*

MANY persons find great difficulty in getting rid of the cabbage worm. P. F. Quinn, in his work entitled, "Money in the Garden," a standard work, says in substance: "Thoroughly mix twenty parts of super phosphate of lime, one part of carbolic powder, and three parts of fresh air-slacked lime. Throw a small quantity of the compound by hand into each head of cabbage. Repeat three or four times or oftener if necessary." By this simple remedy he claims he saved ninety-five percentage of his cabbage.

A HORSE, no matter how vicious and obstinate he may be when attempts are made to shoe him, can be rendered quiet and manageable by making him inspire during the operation a few grains of ethereal oil of parsley dropped on a handkerchief. A large number of trials of this substance have been made with the most troublesome and violent animals, and in every case with perfect success.

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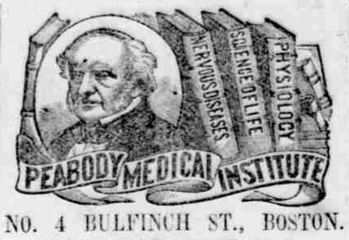

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TRUTH AND HONOR.

If wealth thou art wooing, or title, or fame,
There is that in the doing brings honor or shame;
There is more in the running than winning the race:
This marks thee as worthy, that brands thee as base.
Oh, then, be a man, and whatever betide,
Keep truth thy companion, and honor thy guide!

If a prince, or a noble, depend not on blood,
The heart truly noble is that which is good;
If the stain of dishonor encrimson thy brow
Thou art slave to the peasant that sweats at the plow.
Be noble as men; and whatever betide,
Keep truth your companion, and honor your guide!

If a lover, be constant, confiding, and kind,
For doubting is death to the sensitive mind;
Love's exquisite passion a breath may destroy—
Who soweth in faith expects harvests of joy.
In loving, be men, and whatever betide,
Keep truth your companion, and honor your guide!

If a parent, be firm, yet forgiving and true;
If a child, honor him to whom honor is due;
If rich, or if poor, or whate'er thou may'st be,
Remember the truthful alone are the free.
Be ever a man, and whatever betide,
Keep truth your companion, and honor your guide!

Then, though sickness may come, and misfortunes may fall,
The trust in the bosom surviveth them all.
Truth, Honor, Love, Friendship, no tempest can pale;
They are flowers breathing balm on adversity's gale.
Oh, the manlike is godlike, and so shall betide,
While truth's thy companion, and honor thy guide!

Advantage of Newspapers.

The advantage of newspapers to a family of children is inestimable. When you see boys and girls who are easy to teach and quick to understand, you may set it down as a sure thing that in their homes are plenty of newspapers, as well as books; but when you find children dull at school, who cannot get an idea into their heads unless it is "cuffed in," go to their houses (I will not say their homes), and there you may find one paper—probably a monthly, if any—but most likely none at all.

Even very small children, who cannot read the print, and can only look at the pictures, are greatly benefitted, for pictures are one kind of language generally easily and quickly understood. The written language of the ancients was mostly made up of pictures. In fact, letters are but pictures of sound. Our own little two-year-old when she sees pictures, says, "Tell me all about that," and as she grows in years is sure to wish to learn to read "all about that" for herself. Books and newspapers encourage—almost create—a thirst for knowledge in children. It is easier to give a child a practical education with six months' schooling per year, with plenty of reading matter at your house, than it is with ten months' schooling with no books and newspapers in your house. This is no fancy, but a positive fact; and yet how many parents there are who will spare no reasonable expense in sending their children to school, but if asked to subscribe for a newspaper, will answer, "I cannot afford it!" How stupid and inconsistent! The truth is, they cannot afford to do without it.

Children who are fond of reading very seldom seek other amusements away from home. Who would not prefer that his boy should sit reading by the fireside at home than roaming about where he is almost sure to fall into bad company and acquire pernicious habits?

Take a good assortment of papers, then—religious, agricultural, mechanical, political and literary—and let every one in the house have free access to them. Don't be too particular about their lying scattered about. When you have a few spare moments, you are almost sure to be reading one if in reach. Above all things, let the children "muss" them over, the baby and all, for children who are brought up among books and newspapers rarely injure one. But woe be unto either that happens to fall into the hands of a family where they are a rarity! You might as well drop gunpowder on a red-hot stove and expect to pick it up as to look for that book or paper again.

Never make a practice of borrowing papers. It has been truly said "that a newspaper is like a wife, because every man should have one of his own;" but again it is unlike a wife, because a man should not confine himself to one. Pay for your paper and it will read easier and be a great deal more entertaining and instructive. At all events, *do not ask to borrow mine.*

There is always great pleasure in sending a book to a reading person, but it is very distasteful to have one fall into the hands of one of those "Ishmaelites" who read about one book in two years. This class of persons will pronounce your school district library a nuisance, and ruin it in one winter should it fall under their tender care. Newspapers were not printed to lend. They are too perishable and frail.

A man who pays two, three or four dollars per year for a paper, and cannot get that amount of benefit from it, "is either a *mighty* poor reader, or else is reading a *mighty* poor paper."

FATHER BURKE ON THE DEVIL OF DRUNKENNESS.—My friends, I don't want you to become talking men. There are too many talking men in this world. I don't want you to become canting men. The Lord knows I hate cant. But I want you to become silent but eloquent apostles. Oh, my dear brothers, the man who is sober, honest and upright—the man, no matter how poor he may be, if he is only earning fifteen shillings a week, has still that nameless respectability, and I will add influence, and almost nobility, that virtue, and goodness, and faith, and purity give him—that man has influence—that man need never open his lips—that man has only to show the example of his own life to become a most eloquent and powerful apostle in the cause of every virtue. Therefore, I say to you—set your faces against this vice of intemperance. If you have any friend or associate, or fellow-workman, over whom you have any influence, in the name of God, and for the love of Our Divine Lord's Sacred Heart, use that influence to bring that man into the Holy Family, and to take the pledge. Try to get him to be temperate, quietly, calmly, almost silently, and you will have done more for God's glory than perhaps the priest, who labors for many days preaching the very Word of Jesus Christ. Above all—above all, keep your own soul. It is the emphatic admonition of the Holy Ghost, "O man, hold firmly that which thou hast." You have your own soul, your own intelligence, your own heart, your own will; and you have, beyond all, the grace of God, enlightening, purifying, and strengthening your intelligence, your heart, and your body. Let every man amongst you, I say, hold fast what you have. There is only one devil can rob you of it all. Let him never come near you. That devil is the Demon of Drunkenness.

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19-4.'76.-tf.] JOHN PORTER, Lessee.

T. W. DICK, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in front room of T. J. Lloyd's new building, Centre street. All manner of legal business attended to satisfactorily, and collections a specialty. [10-11.-1y.]

GEO M. READE, *Attorney-at-Law,* Ebensburg, Pa. Office on Centre street, three doors from High street. [5-27,'75.]

PEDIGREE OF WORDS.

A study of the pedigree of some words, which are in daily use, will prove more fascinating than any kind of mental recreation. Trench, in his little work on the "Study of Words," has done much to create the taste for this kind of investigation, but he made only a beginning. The field is exhaustable.

"Jet" derives its name from Gagates, a river of Lycia, where was found the black stone which the French call gagate, or jet, which we abbreviate into jet.

Pamphylia, a Greek lady who compiled a history of the world in thirty-five little books, has given her name to the "pamphlet."

"Punch and Judy" are the names of an ancient mystery play, in which the actors were Pontius Pilate and Punchinello, a Jesuit.

"Dollar" is from the German "thaler," which is derived from Thal, the valley of Joachim, in Bohemia, where rich silver works were situated for the coining of this coin.

"Bigot," is from Visigoth, a name given to the fierce and intolerant Arians, who were the Visigoth conquerors of Spain. It has been handed down to infamy.

"Exhort" and "yeast" are from the same root, which signifies to ferment, boiling or overflowing.

"Humbug" is from Hamburg, a famous piece of Humbug news," which has given many a proverbial expression for false rumors.

"Gas" and "gust" have the same parentage.

"Blue Jeans" Williams probably does not know that the fabric from which he gets his name was originally manufactured by Moors, at Jean, in Spain.

"Gauze" derives its name from Gaza, where it was first made.

Damask silk was first made at Damascus.

The word "panic" has a curious origin. According to Hawkes, the god Pan was supposed to have preceded the Greeks at the battle of Marathon, 490 B. C., striking terror into the Persian host that day. Hence their ships in perfect disorder. Hence that time the Greek word "panic" was used to describe unreasonable, sudden and overpowering fear.

"Tabby cat" is all over the world, her name is derived from Attabiyah, a famous street in Bagdad, where was made the manufactures of the silken stuff called Atabi, our "tabby." The watered markings of the watered silk resembling pussy's coat.

"Old Scratch" is the name of the devil who still survives in the superstitions of Northern Europe.

"Old Nick" is none other than Nikr, the dangerous water-demon of Scandinavian legend.

A HORTICULTURAL SURPRISE.—Allusion was made a long ago in the horticultural journals of Germany to an alleged extraordinary secret for propagating trees and shrubbing roses, whereby much time would be saved, offered for a small sum by an Austrian nurseryman. The gentleman has since communicated an article on the subject to the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, an abstract from which is given in the London *Gardener's Chronicle*. Briefly his method is as follows: Cuttings of shrubs and trees are taken off at the beginning of July, from 6 inches to 12 inches long, according to the kind. The cuttings are then taken from the lower portion, which is to enter the ground, but not to project or come above the ground level. They are prepared for them in the spring by thorough digging and manuring, and afterward applying a superficial dressing about 2 inches thick, of rotten manure from a spent hot bed. The cuttings are then stuck in about two inches apart, and each bed when finished is rounded by a little earth over the cuttings, so as to form a rose-spotted can. This completes the operation. The only further attention necessary is a sprinkling once or twice or three or four times a day over the cuttings the first week if the weather be very hot and dry, and once a day afterwards. In the course of five or six weeks roots will be formed in the manner in heated, though in cooler weather most plants will have formed roots in that time, and further shading will be necessary. Late in the autumn a little well-rotten manure, 2 or 3 inches thick, should be spread over for winter protection, which also serves as manure when the cuttings start growing in spring. Cuttings treated thus make extraordinary progress, forming plants from one to two-year-old plants from seeds sown in the spring cuttings. Very few cuttings fail. The new method of propagating roses is the insertion of growing eyes early in the spring instead of the dormant eyes in the summer. These are inserted in the main stem, one or two eyes, to form symmetrical heads. They make, it is said, as much growth in the first season as the dormant eyes in the second season.

HOW TO MAKE PARIS GREEN.—The correspondent of the Toronto *Journal* writes: The potato bug is now the city with us at present, and many are inquiring at the drug store the price of Paris green, and learning the high popularity of the article at present, the manufacturer has increased its price to 50 cents, the value of a crop protected by it. I have concluded to tell the people what they have long known about making the article. Take unbleached flour of the best quality, stack it with lime and then take the finest of the powder and add alum-water as strong as it can be made, sufficient to form a thick paste, then color it with bichromate of potash as ash and sulphite of copper, which color suits your fancy. The sulphite of copper gives the color a blue cast, the bichromate of potash a yellow cast. Observe these directions carefully and you will never fail.